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U. S. Bombers Renew Attack on Reich; Soviet Workers Balk in Nazi Harness; Senate Overrides Roosevelt Tax Veto

Curley Suit Goes to Jury; Finns Get Soviet Terms? Stranded Appeal to ODT

The World's Day—February 25, 1944

Boston: Jury Gets Curley's $500,000 Libel Case

Representative James M. Curley's $500,000 libel suit case against the Curtis Publishing Company went to the jury in Federal District Court today. [Page 2.]

Gate-crashing at the port of Boston by unfriendly ships is definitely out of vogue, thanks to the efficiency of the United States Coast Guard and an alert lightship off Graves Light, Capt. Frank M. Meals revealed today. [Page 2.]

New ration token system, which becomes effective on Sunday, is expected to save considerable time for shoppers, whose questions on tokens are answered today by the OPA. [Page 2.]

Many Boston properties are being taxed on assessments which are nearly double the prices they bring in the open market, the Boston Real Estate Exchange disclosed today after a survey of properties sold during the past year. [Page 4.]

"A clean and shining city by Easter" is the slogan adopted by Mayor Tobin and the various City departments which will participate in a clean-up-the-street campaign beginning March 1, it was announced today by Dr. G. Lynde Gately of the Health Department. The campaign will last through March.

In Europe: Finland Gets Russia's Peace Terms?

Russia's armistice terms for Finland are reported to be: the 1940 winter peace border; internment of German troops in northern Finland; Russia to help bring Germans under control, if Finland desires; Russia to retire after the military operation is completed; no Russian demands for changes in the Finnish Government; demobilization of the Finnish Army and war damages to be settled by negotiation. This report comes from London correspondent of Dagens Nyheter in Stockholm.

Finnish Finance Minister Vaino Tanner has been quoted as saying, with regard to the possibility of peace between Finland and Russia, "If the terms are acceptable, we shall accept them immediately." According to the Finnish Home Radio, this statement was made during an interview, published in Stockholm's Tidningen and reprinted in Helsingfors papers.

Heinrich Himmler, Nazi Minister of the Interior, in ordering registration of 17-year-old German girls for labor service, has ruled that no application for deferment will be granted, according to the Nazi news agency, DNB.

German Gestapo in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, assisted by police of the puppet Nedic regime, are reported to have imprisoned 483 persons recently, including the former Regent, Radenko Stankovic. These arrests were said to be in reprisal for activities of the Mihailovic guerrillas.

Germany has shipped 80,000 tons of motor fuel to Spain to make up for its loss of American oil supplies, according to clandestine radio sources. The shipment is said to represent a "gift."

In Estonia, the Soviet Estoni, organ of the Communist Party of Estonia, has resumed publication "after an interruption of 30 months," the Moscow Radio discloses. First issue of the paper announced the Soviet Army's entrance into Estonia.

Early Soviet-Polish understanding was seen as unlikely in London today following presentation to the British of the Polish Government's views regarding Prime Minister Churchill's Feb. 22 statement on Poland's Eastern frontier. [Page 8.]

Washington: Stranded Appeal for Extra Trains

Requests of two railroads for permission to operate extra trains from Florida to New York to aid in return of vacationists have been received by the Office of Defense Transportation, but no decision has yet been made, it was announced. The requests followed refusal of Florida ration boards to allow extra gas rations for motorists to drive home, the ODT reported.

Robert Horton said he had resigned as Information Director of the Interior Department to become Director of Public Relations of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration.

The Retraining and Re-employment Administration was formally set up by President Roosevelt following the recommendation of the Baruch-Hancock program for postwar readjustment. Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, who has headed the Veterans Administration, was named to head the new agency for getting war workers and veterans into peacetime employment.

National: Strikes Occur at Two Michigan Plants

Curtailing production, 5,500 workers walked out of the Briggs Manufacturing Company plant, Detroit, and the Great Lakes Steel Corporation plant, Ecorse, Mich. The dispute at the former was over a five-day week this week; at the other, disciplining of employees was involved.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Labor Unions Get Warning To End Strikes

Leather workers told that strikes caused by friction between groups must cease.

Strikes caused by friction between rival labor unions in the Salem-Peabody area must be brought to an end, the New England War Labor Board warned today.

Its message, the most drastic it has given out in any of the jurisdictional rows which have cut heavily into war production, was addressed to the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Members of this union figured in a four-day walkout just concluded, following Army occupation of 13 tanneries after a general tie-up last November.

The letter, which was sent by Waldo C. Holden, Director of the Regional WLB Disputes Section, to Isadore Pickman, International Representative of the C. I. O. Union, said:

"I am informed that the recent four-day stoppage at the plant of the Richard Young Co., in which members of your organization participated, has been terminated.

"This stoppage was wholly unwarranted, was in direct violation of the pledge your organizaiton gave to maintain production under all circumstances, and was not in accord with the directive order of this Board dated Feb. 12, 1944, which provided in part that 'all disputes shall be settled in accordance with the terms of the contract or contracts.'

"This Board looks to the responsible officials of international unions to control the actions of their members and make them live up to the no-strike pledge. This strike has been one of several in which your members, as well as members of the A. F. of L., have participated since the recent disturbance in the Salem-Peabody area.

"The War Labor Board expects that any further interruptions of work by members of your organization will be penalized by appropriate disciplinary action by the officers of your organization against those participating in such unauthorized walkouts. In the event that your organization fails to take the necessary steps to discourage these walkouts, the War Labor Board will be compelled to do so."

The dispute between the two unions concerns the rights of competing labor organizations operating in the same territory. The C. I. O.'s rival is now a unit of the Leather Workers' Union of the American Federation of Labor. Originally a local independent organization, it went into the C. I. O. union some years ago, then seceded last summer to resume an independent status, and after the big strike it called several months ago, as a move against C. I. O. control, it joined the A. F. of L. leather union.

Action by upper house completes revolt of Congress over New Deal policies.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—The Senate voted 72 to 14 today to override President Roosevelt's tax veto, thereby completing the Congressional revolt against the White House.

The new tax bill will raise $2,315,200,000, according to Congressional estimates; $2,100,000,000, according to the President.

By freezing social-security contributions under the bill, the Treasury loses approximately $1,400,000,000 in another income category.

Simultaneously with Senate action, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report declared:

"We have by no means reached a level of taxation which can be considered adequate for the remainder of the war period."

Higher Taxes Urged

Mr. Morgenthau stressed the contention round which there is bitter disagreement between the Executive Department and the Legislature, that the public can and should stand higher war taxes.

Mr. Morgenthau said, however, that a higher level of wartime tax revenue "can be reached only by stages." Next to "an adequate tax system," he said, "our greatest immediate need is tax simplification."

Meanwhile, the political situation was momentarily assuaged by a placatory letter from Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley to the President, couched in affectionate terms.

The Senate action came

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Donbas plants produce vital tools for Russia where German effort failed dismally.

By Edmund Steven
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 25—Russian industry is working heroically to win, but it wouldn't work to lose—not even at the point of a Nazi gun.

For nearly two years, the Nazi invaders attempted to harness to their war chariot the vast natural and industrial resources of the Donbas industrial heart of the Ukraine, but their efforts were thwarted by the steadfast, passive, and active hostility of the local population.

The Donbas victory on the industrial front is fully as impressive and decisive as anything that has happened on the battlefield.

The recent recapture of Krivoi Rog replaces in Soviet hands a source of supply of rich iron ore for the Donbas, thereby hastening the day of complete recovery of Soviet heavy industry. Already many of the Donbas plants freed from the Germans last September are sufficiently restored to use this ore and are even now producing the sinews of war for the Red Army.

Graphic Story

Some idea of the extent to which Donbas industry balked Nazi efforts to exploit it can be derived from these figures. The prewar coal output averaged between 200,000 and 250,000 tons daily, but the best the Germans ever achieved was 10,000 tons in the face of sabotage and non-co-operation.

As regards iron and steel production, the Nazis' showing was even poorer. Whereas mining methods under the Germans reverted to manual methods of 50 years ago, with hand hewing re-

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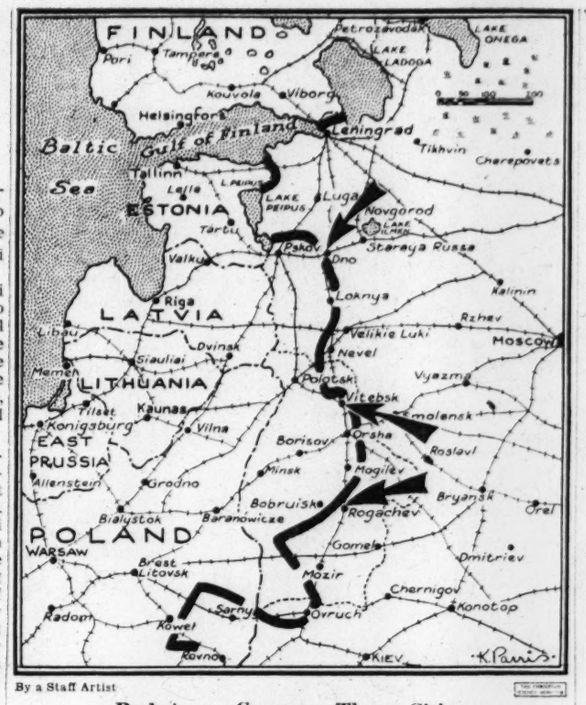

By a Staff Artist

Red Army Captures Three Cities

Arrows indicate the three important points of advance by the Russian forces which have given them possession of Vitebsk, Rogachev, and Dno. Black line indicates approximately the present state of the battle front.

Vitebsk is evacuated by Nazis—Soviets enter Rogachev — London hit again by Luftwaffe

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Carrying the great air offensive into its sixth day, American heavy bombers once more attacked the aircraft production plants at Regensburg, Stuttgart, and elsewhere. The ball-bearing works at Regensburg in Bavaria were battered immediately following a 1,000-plane night raid by the RAF upon the burning ruins of the larger ball-bearing plants at Schweinfurt.

Schweinfurt had just received a crushing visitation from American heavy bombers the previous day and the smoking remains made a clear target for the nocturnal British Lancasters.

Presumably today's Regensburg-Stuttgart raid was a two-way operation from British and Italian bases. Owing to the strain on the fighter escort, due to the strong opposition that the Luftwaffe is putting up to these great armadas, the shortest route to any particular target will naturally be favored.

The proportion of Luftwaffe fighters downed to heavy bombers lost continued fairly even. At Schweinfurt and other points on Feb. 24, the United States 8th Air Force lost 49 bombers, the 15th lost 21; the former downed 120 German fighters, the latter downed 36. To the Allied bomber losses must be added a small number of fighter escort.

Meanwhile, the German attempt to cause a diversion—presumably in an effort to force Britain to withdraw planes from the steady round-the-clock air offensive in order to protect its capital—brought a fresh raid on London.

It was the fifth in six nights.

Londoners have conceded that though the raids are not so heavy as in the 1940-41 Battle for Britain, they are relatively more powerful. While fighter-bombers are mostly used, the Germans employ a number of four-engined bombers capable of lifting six tons of explosives.

Announcement by the Germans that they have evacuated Vitebsk in White Russia came a few hours after the Russians had announced entry into the important railroad junction of Rogachev, 150 miles to the south. Vitebsk, which is about 110 miles from the Latvian frontier, is a strongly defended bastion which for three months has been closely ringed around by the Russians. The city was not enclosed in a deep salient as Krivoi Rog was and the fact that the Germans have evacuated probably indicates a so-called "elastic adaptation" move—in other words, a plan to withdraw to a shorter line in the north.

A similar withdrawal from Rogachev, after a 15-mile advance by General Rokossovsky on a 30-mile front, allows the Red Army to advance toward Minsk, 100 miles to the west on the Moscow-Warsaw trunk line.

In the Pacific, the United States Navy has used the dominating position it has won around the Bismarck Archipelago by sailing freely up to the Japanese base of Kavieng on New Ireland and shelling it without interference. Otherwise, American bombers renewed their attentions to Rabaul, sister base on New Britain.

Air Over Europe:

1,000 RAF Bombers Batter Schweinfurt

The RAF took up the two-way attacks on the German aircraft industry, flying 1,000 bombers from Britain to Schweinfurt and other formations from Italy to Steyr, the night of Feb. 24-25, after the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Power of Truk Doubted By Fliers Who Led Raid

By William Norwood
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Feb. 25—Is Japan's much-heralded ocean bastion of Truk largely a phantom?

Is the elaborate system of lagoons and reef defense works only capable of serving a small naval squadron like the one our raid forces found anchored in it?

Eyewitness reports of American naval pilots participating in the recent carrier-plane raid certainly indicate that Truk showed no extensive development.

According to Lieut. Commander Donald B. Ingerslew, commander of a dive-bomber squadron, Lieut. Commander William G. Privette, junior commander of a torpedo squadron, and Lieut. Commander Harry W. Harrison, Jr., commander of a fighter squadron, the Japanese appeared to be rushing the fortification and development of Truk when the carrier-plane attack occurred.

From their observations during repeated strikes against Japanese shipping and parked planes, they said Truk appeared primarily a staging and supply base, without much evidence of extensive repair dry docks or other installations commonly associated with major naval bases such as Pearl Harbor.

Although observations by these airmen indicated that Truk is not so powerfully developed as was reputed, unofficial observers here point out that the mountainous topography of the Caroline Islands is adaptable for underground installations which are difficult to observe by aerial reconnaissance.

The airmen interviewed believed that the damage inflicted on Truk on the first day of the attack was not sufficient to neutralize that base, but pointed out that they

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Ramirez Ouster in Argentina Is Eyed Closely by Americas

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—Gravely concerned over reports of Argentina's new coup d'etat in which Gen. Edelmiro Farrell was elevated to the Presidency from the Vice-Presidency by an ultra-nationalistic Army clique displacing Gen. Pedro Ramirez, Acting Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettiuius, Jr., today said, "It is quite possible that questions may be raised affecting the security of the hemisphere which might well call for exchange of information and views between the American Republics."

Mr. Stettinius was unprepared to discuss the question of recognition which may arise, since the sequence of events in Buenos Aires is still unclear and reports fragmentary. But his comment that the statement he gave the press spoke for itself indicated clearly that the United States Government and other American Republics were raising questions of legitimacy of the present regime—and of course the issue of recognition.

General Farrell's somewhat ingenious explanation that he had only accepted the Presidency temporarily because of the indisposition of General Ramirez did not explain reports that General Ramirez had been forced at gunpoint to step down from the Presidency. Buenos Aires reports stress the fact that General Ramirez did not resign but only relegated his powers to General Farrell.

"Air of Legality"

This explanation is, of course, a thinly-veiled attempt by the revolutionary junta that staged the coup last night to preserve an air of legality about the whole thing and so avoid the recognition issue. For there are serious doubts raised here as to the Farrell Government's ability to win recognition should the point be raised. Certainly the recent decision to

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Policewomen Doing Good Job In Boston's Night-Spot Areas

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Curiosity as to just how good a job Boston's newly established corps of policewomen are doing led to a visit to the Essex Street district last night with two of them, and later Scollay Square with two others.

These two districts produce some of the worst night-spot conditions in this crowded, seaport city.

Today the conclusion is inescapable, as far as we are concerned, that these policewomen are doing an outstandingly fine job and that Boston would be the gainer if their numbers were to be at least trebled.

The writer was first assigned to accompany Margaret Johnson and Theresa Connolly on their beat. As we rounded the corner of Washington Street and Stuart, Mrs. Johnson's eye fell on a shabbily-dressed girl—she looked hardly more than a child—standing with some boys outside a penny arcade.

We separated her from her companions, and Mrs. Johnson, who is a pretty, motherly woman with a seven-year-old son of her own, talked to the girl in a low voice.

Girl Questioned

"What is your name? Where do you come from? Does your mother know you are in town?" Yes, her mother knew she was in Boston, had given her 20 cents for carfare from Malden, and had told her to be home early—"by midnight."

Continued questioning elicited the information that the girl was only 15 years old and that one of the boys with her was her "boy friend" whom she had come in town to meet. Eventually, we accompanied her to the Essex Street subway entrance and saw that she got on a train for home.

"Our jurisdiction ends here," Mrs. Johnson explained. "That is the most we can do."

After that, we went the round of the night clubs and dine-and-dance places which virtually fill the block bounded by Essex, Washington, Beach Streets and Harrison Avenue. The policewoman's job is to watch for minors in these places, see that conditions are orderly, that no promiscuous "picking up" is going on, that aisles are kept clear of people, and that licenses are prominently displayed. In every case we were received courteously—often with a genuine welcome—by the proprietor or hostess, all of whom knew Mrs. Johnson and Miss Connolly.

Deputy Superintendent Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, who heads the Crime Prevention Bureau and is thus head of the police women, believes in them thoroughly, and

Continued on Page 4, Column 3

Internees Get No Glimpse Of French Coast

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Former Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Vichy, who has now reached neutral soil

IRUN, Spain, Feb. 25—The pre-invasion tension which grips the Mediterranean coast was immediately felt by American internees en route to Lisbon for exchange as the Germans rushed us through into Biarritz in the blackout of early morning.

Our guards were careful to see that we were permitted no glimpse of the coast and its fortifications.

Biarritz, once a fashionable tourist resort, has been evacuated. Today it is a fortified city—in a constant state of alert.

But alerts and raids were not unknown to these internees who

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

510 Nazi Fighters Lost in Vain Defense

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 25

Official communiqués showed today that Germany has lost 510 of its fighter planes while attempting to ward off the tremendous American daylight raids of the past five days.

The United States has lost 170 heavy bombers. These are listed as follows:

Feb. 20, in the 2,000-plane raid on Leipzig, Gotha, Bernburg, Brunswick, Halberstadt and Oschersleben, U. S. fliers downed 126, lost 22.

Feb. 21, in the 2,000-plane assault on Brunswick and six Nazi airfields, destroyed 51, lost 15.

Feb. 22, the 8th Air Force, hitting Bernburg, Oschersleben, and Halberstadt, shot down 101, lost 41. The 15th Air Force from Italy, striking Regensburge, downed 40, lost 15.

Feb. 23, the 15th Air Force, bombing Steyr, Austria, shot down 36, lost seven.

Feb. 24, the 8th Air Force, hammering Schweinfurt and Gotha, destroyed 120, lost 49. The 15th Air Force, hitting Steyr, downed 36, lost 21.

DNB, German news agency, radiocast today the unofficial claim that 506 Allied aircraft have been destroyed over Reich territory since Feb. 20.

Whale of a Whale Is Whale of a Thrill To Whale of a Crowd on a Delaware Rill

REHOBOTH BEACH, Del., Feb. 25 (AP)—It was a whale of a thing to have happen right in the State of Delaware, but there was a whale abroad in these parts, and not in the ocean, either.

He—everyone presumed it was a "he" because he was such a show-off—he came gliding up the Lewes-Rehoboth canal, swimming with a sort of debonair nonchalance.

Crowds gathered on the banks, children squealed, boatmen hooted their horns, small boats scooted out of the way.

At a point about two miles from the ocean, he slowed to something slower than a whale's pace, and spouted water.

The crowd cheered.

Then he steamed on, hundreds trotting along the shores, shouting. It was a 15-mile swim back to deep water for he had to pass through Rehoboth and Indian River bays and out Indian River inlet, but nobody doubted he would make it and there were no reports later to indicate he hadn't.

Bridge Tender John Warrington said he came in on yesterday's exceptionally high tide.

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Quincy, today and tomorrow.
Lynn, Saturday.
Dover, Saturday.

Boston Rejects Gift of a House

The city of Boston turned down the gift of a house today.

A woman owning an idle house in East Boston, assessed for $700, called up the Real Estate Department of the city and offered to turn it over the city gratis.

Unaccustomed to such speculation, the clerk responded with: "We don't want it. Why don't you tear it down?"

"What—tear it down at a cost of $400?" was the woman's retort.

The clerk informed the owner that the only way she could get the city to take the house over was to default on her taxes. Then, by due process of law, he said, the city could take the property, whether it wanted to or not.

Elsie Prays—She's Free Again on Kwajalein

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

ENNYLABEGAN ISLAND, Kwajalein Atoll, Feb. 8, Delayed—Now that the Japanese have been driven off the Kwajalein Atoll, Elsie will be able to worship her Christian God openly again.

Elsie is an elderly dignified Micronesian who said she was brought up by an American missionary. When grown up, she taught Sunday School to native children. She now has five children and "many grandchildren."

The grandchildren will receive the Christian religious instruction denied by the Japanese.

Elsie and her neighbors can go to church now on Sunday, instead of having to work on the Sabbath.

Using English for the first time in many years, Elsie sat on a G. I. cot and talked simply and movingly about living under the Japanese.

Not Hated But Pitied

To her they're neither conquerors to be feared nor savages to be hated, but people to be pitied because "they don't know about the Bible or anything."

"Japanese only trust their own gods," she said. "They don't trust our Heavenly Father."

Her phrasing was clear, but with that absence of words here and there which is so characteristic of the speech of the Pacific Islands.

"Our children don't know about God because Japanese teach them," she continued.

"Two or three year now Japanese not let us go to church. They make us work Sundays. We don't like it. We just sorry about what they do to us.

Sang in Woods

"We all sorry about our Christmas. Japanese not let us celebrate. Two year ago and three year ago we hid in woods and sing Christmas songs in Marshallese (dialect)."

"Did you sing 'Silent Night'?" I asked.

"'Holy night,'" Elsie answered. "But this last year we did not make any song. Sing nothing. All people sorry. I don't know how I live with Japanese. I like live with Americans better. Japanese tell us English do not like color our skin. They tell us English would torture us because they don't like us. Many our people who don't know English afraid when you first come. But now they like you."

Elsie's husband, Abner, was on one of the other islands in the Kwajalein group when the American bombing began. Now that the entire atoll has been freed from the Japanese, she hopes to hear from him again.

Middle Way Holds Promise For Control of Inebriety

Change in the public attitude toward the alcohol problem is now developing in the United States, the trend seems to be toward a middle way, and there appears to be promise ahead of effective means of preventing inebriety, Miss Lucy Wright, secretary of the Committee on Alcoholism of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, said.

In an extended review of the field into which Boston social workers are entering for the first time as an organization, Miss Wright noted that the middle way which characterized present-day effort was neither the extreme of laissez faire nor the other extreme of absolute control.

"It is still in process of building and seems to include education and control as well as treatment and care," she said: "It rests for its strength and value on new, social attitudes, democratic processes and scientifically determined plans."

Reasons Set Forth

Among the reasons for expecting progress in the public thought about the liquor question Miss Wright named:

1. The fact of quiet participation in the present movement towards treatment, care, education and control of the group known as Alcoholics Anonymous—a group of cured alcoholics with the motivation and method of personal religion co-operating with the medical profession.

2. The increased possibilities for acceptable resources for treatment and care of alcoholics under the guidance of the medical profession.

3. Leadership in the legal profession calling for correlation of efforts for prevention of alcoholism.

4. The recognition that bodies of knowledge based on experience are available through social agencies, also of special skills which may be brought to bear on individual problems of alcoholics.

5. The character of modern projects for treatment and care of other countries where effective control was well in hand at least before the war.

6. Insight into the problem of alcohol gained through draft induction and military experience on the one hand, and on the other the advance of the idea of voluntary control as a part of the war effort on the home front.

Education

7. Growing insight into processes of education early and late, especially of adequate early emotional education and of continuous education throughout life.

8. The modern trend toward greater moderation in eating and drinking.

9. The widespread use of modern means of varied and interesting forms of recreation.

10. We seem to be on the way to free, frank and constructive discussion of the immense practical difficulties that have trammelled every step of the way in handling alcoholism for ages without open discussion.

11. The fact that this is a moment in history when we must of necessity look to our part in influencing the growth of American culture.

The Committee on Alcoholism of the Boston Council of Social Agencies recently completed its first year, having held its initial meeting in December of 1942. It appears to be one of the early moves of its kind in the country. The committee's chairman is Theodore A. Lothrop, General Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Miss Wright, its Secretary, is a staff assistant at the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

Boston Edison Company says

"... always take toast out of an electric toaster with your fingers. Don't use a fork. You may ruin the heating element — and *that* is practically impossible to replace these days.

Boston Edison Company

BUNKER HILL'S BIG BERTHA

The cannon of the American Revolution was once a formidable weapon, but how helpless it would be against today's tank busters and long-range guns. Fire insurance coverage can become obsolete, with changing times, too. The war has increased values and magnified risks. Before you re-insure, be sure to investigate Quincy Mutual. For more than 92 years this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, and has always passed on savings as high as 20% to policyholders. All policies now issued are non-assessable, and there are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1837
Quincy, Massachusetts

SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

Here is your much-in-demand leather-lined swagger bag. Developed in russet or black, rough-grain sealskin. Styled with center frame and two outside pockets . . . with or without inside swing purse.

specially priced—$18.50

London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON

Boston Port Safe Against Gate-Crashing

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gate-crashing at the port of Boston is definitely out of vogue, thanks to the efficiency of the United States Coast Guard operating under direction of the Navy.

Perhaps the lack of any such thing is one of the reasons why there has been no public attention drawn to the wartime protection of the harbor entrance.

But, be that as it may, it took an official observance of Port Security Week to bring out the quiet but efficient work performed so successfully and with clock-like regularity by the guardians of the coast. This work has warded off headlines that might have made news had unfriendly visitors entered the harbor.

Today, being the second anniversary of the Presidential Order establishing the Port Security set-up, the curtain that has been so carefully drawn around all port activities in wartime was opened for a moment.

Glimpse of Reasons

Under escort of Capt. Frank M. Meals, the stern but kindly Captain of the Port, I was permitted a glimpse of the reasons why gate-crashing is not done at Boston. Little can be disclosed of the workings of the protection system but suffice it to say that the whole carefully co-ordinated plan has every indication of being infallible..

"Somewhere" off Graves Light a silent but intently alert sentinel stands continually on guard to see that no gate crashing takes place on the part of any unfriendly ship. The sentinel is none other than a one-time lightship — friend of mariners—converted to the needs of a wartime job, now a friend of Americans.

Built to withstand all kinds of weather and to stay "put" the craft makes an ideal sentinel. Skippered by Lieut. (j.g.) Charles M. Tobin, a native of East Boston and now a resident of Whitefield, Maine, the craft challenges all comers, sends a boarding officer to ascertain if the cargo contains explosives so to endanger shipping if allowed in the upper harbor—another port protection move—and flashes a blinker signal for permission to allow the ship to pass.

It is an outstanding exemplification of how the one-time lighthouse service men—now in the Coast Guard—literally rolled up their sleeves and tackled the job of helping to win the war.

Handled Smoothly

Radio silence is maintained as another precautionary measure, but word gets around rapidly and the flashing blinkers handle port traffic as smoothly as an experienced police officer keeps shore vehicles from snarling up at cross streets.

When the port is open and an incoming ship is permitted to pass, another scrutiny is given by Coast Guardsmen. Just to be ready for any unexpected exigency, efficient Captain Meals has interpreters within easy reach for 19 different languages, including Arabic. But it is seldom that a vessel comes without someone on board qualified to act as an interpreter.

On the inner examination work and harbor patrol duties many of the Temporary Reserve Coast Guardsmen are performing yeoman service and playing a part in the war effort described by Captain Meals as vital.

Before a vessel is permitted to move into the upper harbor, the radio has to be sealed, a check made of any munitions on board from a safety viewpoint, and investigations made from the ship's master, other officers, and union delegates among the crew regarding any possible dissension aboard during the voyage.

Skipper Tobin has had 42 years' experience at sea, has held a Master's license for 25 years and been in the lighthouse service and Coast Guard for 17 years.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight. Saturday increasing cloudiness and no important temperature changes. Diminishing winds becoming gentle to moderate Friday and Saturday.

Southwestern Maine: Fair tonight and Saturday. No important temperature changes.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight. Saturday increasing cloudiness. No important temperature changes.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:04 p. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Saturday, 1:33 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.

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'Your Change in Tokens, Madam'

New Rationing System, Effective Sunday, Will Save Time

Mrs. Dorothy Silberman, a director of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, is shown here on the left receiving several of the new OPA ration tokens in change from Miss Mary St. George, a checker at an A. & P. Super Market in Cambridge, where advance tests of the new system were made at a consumers-retailers clinic conducted by OPA officials last night in preparation for the new token program which begins on Sunday, Feb. 27. The time tests indicated that housewives will save at least 25 per cent of time usually spent at checkout counters in chain stores.

Curley's Suit for $500,000 For Libel Goes to the Jury

Representative James M. Curley's $500,000 libel suit case against the Curtis Publishing Company went to the jury today in Federal District Court, after Judge Charles E. Wyzanski delivered a 40-minute charge stressing the importance of the case and outlining in detail the law of libel and malice.

The libel suit is based on an article published in the Oct. 4, 1941, issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

The Judge's charge started at 9:30 a. m. and the case went to the jury at 10:10 a. m.

Points of Law

Typewritten copies of the points of law covered in the judge's charge were presented to each juror. This unusual procedure was adopted, Judge Wyzanski said, at the request of the foreman of the jury, Harold D. Talbot of Melrose. The jurors followed the typewritten copy as the judge read it slowly in the open court.

The courtroom in the Federal Building was well filled with spectators. Mr. Curley and his daughter, Mrs. Mary Curley Donnelly, were present. Court opened at 9:30 a. m., and the judge began his charge immediately.

In concluding his charge the judge said: "You all know the importance of a just decision."

He pointed out that it was the second trial of the same case and that the last time the jury disagreed. Judge Wyzanski said that none but those jurors knows how the case stood. "I am sure they were conscientious, and I am sure you will be. I don't want any of you to be coerced by what I say."

Excerpts of his typewritten charge follow:

"I do not want any man to be swayed by partisan, political, or other considerations.

"It seems to me that 12 men can bring in an unanimous verdict. . . . I hope you will have the courage to render a verdict . . . regardless of what criticism it leads to."

Case Important

The case was described by the judge as important "because every libel is important, particularly if public office holders are involved, and from the defense side because issues involved include the freedom of speech and the freedom of the press."

"It is a difficult case because the evidence has been long and all of us have heard of the case and of its parties before coming into the courtroom. It is probable that each of you may have voted for the plaintiff at one time or another, and certainly you have read, at some time, a copy of the publication."

The typed portion of his charge read, in part:

"A statement is defamatory if it holds a person up to hatred, contempt or ridicule; if it so affects the reputation of the plaintiff in the community that he is on that account lowered in the estimation of his fellow men. . . . The test is whether any sizeable group in the community would, as the result of the statement, hold the plaintiff up to hatred, contempt or ridicule.

"The plaintiff has the burden of persuading you that the statements of which he complains are defamatory.

"In the law of libel there is a 'privilege' to express an opinion on candidates for public office. The privilege is a defense in a lawsuit, but it is a limited privilege and it is important to understand the precise limitations. The privilege is a privilege to comment, to criticize, and to express an opinion upon a candidate for public office.

No Privilege

"There is no privilege to misstate facts about him, or to state facts falsely. Provided a person has his facts correct, there is a right to make any comment, correct or incorrect, severe or gentle, with or without ridicule, invective or sarcasm. The privilege is abused and, as a matter of law, it is lost entirely if the commentator is inspired only by the desire to inflict mental pain or mental suffering or anguish. . . .

"Truth in the law of libel means substantial truth. It is not necessary that every last detail be accurate, but for the defense of truth to prevail it is necessary that the truth be substantially portrayed in such parts, if any, of the Saturday Evening Post article, as you find to be defamatory of the plaintiff. You do not have to find that the statements of the defendant were made with actual malice if they were defamatory, unprivileged and false.

"Malice in the law of libel is seeking pleasure and satisfaction in deliberately doing the plaintiff a grievous wrong. A person is malicious if he wants to see another person squirm solely for the sake of seeing him squirm. Malice is seeking enjoyment in the anguish, mental suffering or pain of another person.

"It is not malice to seek to make money out of telling gossip about another person. It is not malice to seek to ruin another person's political career. It is not malice to seek to increase the circulation of a publication by telling sordid details about people's private lives.

"If the publisher's sole objectives are to make money, or to accomplish a partisan political end, for the gain and increased circulation, the fact that, incidentally, at the same time the people whose lives are portrayed suffer anguish and discomfort does not show that there is malice."

Weekly Per Capita Cost for Concord Prisoners Drops

Average weekly per capita cost of maintaining inmates at the Concord Reformatory in 1943 was $10.85 as compared with a per capita cost of $11.97 in 1942, an audit report made public by State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley disclosed.

The audit covered the period from Jan. 5 to Sept. 13 during which the average population of the institution was 888 inmates. Average population in 1942 was 875. In 1941 the weekly per capita cost was $11.27 with an average of 986 inmates.

Net profit to the institution from its furniture industry for the seven months ending June 30, 1943, was $5,146.35, the audit disclosed. The cloth industry showed a net profit of $2,777.84 for the same period.

China Relief to Hear Dr. Hugh Robinson

Next Tuesday's speakers at the weekly luncheon of United China Relief, 367 Boylston Street, will be Dr. Hugh L. Robinson, a native of New England, who recently returned on the Gripsholm. He had spent 16 years in China and came home as a Japanese exchange prisoner of war.

In Tung Chow, a suburb of Peiping, he performed valuable medical service, officials report, until the city was occupied by the Japanese. He was interned for a year and nine months at the Santá Tomas Camp.

Boston Salary Boosts To Await Tax-Rate Data

Any salary increases for City of Boston employees will have to wait until all factors entering into this year's tax rate are known, Mayor Tobin told a group of labor delegates of union officials representing various city employees yesterday.

"At present," the Mayor said, "it is impossible to determine the tax rate for 1944. Until I know all the financial factors that will have a bearing on this year's tax rate, which I expect will be in about two months, decisions on compensation of employees will have to remain in abeyance."

Ship Officers As Spreaders Of Good Will

More good will can be dispensed abroad in every country of the world by the officers of the American merchant mairne than through any other channel.

Capt. Giles C. Stedman, native of Quincy, Mass., outstanding officer in merchant ships, and now Commandant of Cadets of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, L. I., New York, thus told members of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, at the Boston Yacht Club last night.

The right kind of officers are needed for such an achievement, Captain Stedman declared, pointing out that Kings Point—the Annapolis of the merchant marine—"is there today for the avowed purpose of producing this type of merchant officer."

The Academy is not a temporary wartime emergency training station, he said. It is a new and permanent institution—a national academy to educate and train the young men of today who will become tomorrow's leaders in the shipping industry afloat and ashore.

The former Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Nantucket has been renamed the Emery Rice, after having been reconditioned, and is berthed at the Academy, he said. During the summer, the vessel cruises from Monday until Friday in Long Island Sound and during the winter is moored to a pier as a barracks for preliminary cadets. The vessel's new name is in memory of Capt. Emery Rice of the steamer Mongolia, the vessel which fired the first shot at an enemy submarine in World War I.

Graduations at the Academy are held every week when an average class of 75 receive licenses as Third Mates or Third Assistant Engineers, Captain Stedman said. This is due to the fact that cadets returning from sea experience are admitted to their advanced training every week.

Tonra of Brookline Heads Police Group

James A. Tonra, Brookline Police Chief, last night was elected President of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association.

Other officers chosen are John C. Harkins, Salem, Vice-President; John J. Avery, Quincy, Secretary-Treasurer, and Michael Kelley, Clinton, Sergeant-at-Arms. Elected to the Board of Directors are: John Stuart of Saugus, Chairman, and Cyril LeBlanc of Gardner, Peter Sonier of Lancaster, and Russell Dearborn of Plymouth.

Wesleyan Graduates Class of 31 Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 25—Thirty-one students, including three Navy V-12 students, received Bachelor of Arts degrees at Wesleyan University's February Commencement here today, and four Master of Arts degrees were conferred.

Raphael Demos, Associate Professor of Philosophy at Harvard, gave the Commencement address.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Mrs. Parker will talk on "Gilbert Stuart" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

This will be the last day of the special vacation program at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain and there are three programs planned, at 11 a. m., 2:30 p. m. and 3:30 p. m. There will be a story hour as well as motion pictures. Open to the public.

Sunday

Mrs. Tomita will speak on "Far Eastern Art" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Modak will give talks on "Living India." Both are free to the public.

Jean Bedetti, 'cellist, and Leo Litwin, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

George W. Crabbe, will talk on "The Failure of Repeal" at the Charles Street Forum, Charles Street Meeting House, at 4 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Ration Tokens Ready To Go Into Circulation

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Forward March, consumers—the March of ration tokens and income tax returns—the March of still more of the so-called "simplified" ways, means, methods, and procedures, which, if allowed to go rampant, well might drive the traditional Chinese mathematician right out of the picture.

Yet, it's not too complicated. Like income tax blanks, which finally work themselves out to solution, the new point ration token system—with a little study—eventually will mean considerable saving in time, trouble, manpower, and paper.

Point rationing comes of age this next month. And with the change to tokens, many of the old questions and answers of a year of rationing are due to be wiped out. A new set of queries takes their place. On every hand, consumers are asking about the new tokens, which become valid on Sunday.

Chief among the queries seems to be: "How will I get them?"

The OPA answers this: You don't "get" them. They come to you. When you make your first purchase of rationed food on or after Feb. 27, your merchant will give you ration change in tokens.

Small Change

Tokens, in effect, become "the small change of rationing."

Pictures and charts have shown much what the new tokens will look like—in two colors, red and blue, made of fiber, and about the size of a dime. They are worth one point each.

After March 20, when the brown stamps "Y" and "Z" in Book 3 expire, only your No. 4 books will be needed. But, between now and the 20th, both books may be used as for several months past.

The OPA today urged shoppers to use up their remaining brown and green stamps—the "Y" and "Z" brown stamps in Book 3, and the "K," "L," and "M" Green stamps in Book 4—as soon as possible. These retain their present values as marked, being worth 1, 2, 5, or 8 points.

On purchases made with these brown and green stamps, merchants are being urged to hand out tokens as change when stamps exceed the value of the purchase.

Beginning Sunday, Blue Stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8 and Red Stamps A8, B8, and C8, in Book Four, become valid. They are worth 10 points each, and are to be torn from the books horizontally, instead of vertically as has been the procedure in the past.

The Red Stamps

Red stamps will be used for the purchase of meats, cooking fats, butter, cheese, and canned fish. And Red tokens will be given customers as change. For example, suppose your meat purchases totaled 14 points. You would tear out two of the red stamps, A8 and B8—worth a total of 20 points. The merchant would give you six red tokens as change. You can use these later, with stamps, in making more meat purchases.

Likewise, blue stamps will be used for the purchase of processed foods—canned goods. Here again, blue tokens will be given as change. Let us suppose a customer's purchases totaled 33 points. She would give the grocer four blue stamps—worth 10 points each, a total of 40 points—and she would receive 7 blue tokens as change.

It's all as simple as that. That's how the tokens "come" to you. You will not receive enough of them to "burden" your change purse, as the largest number you would receive in change on any single purchase would be nine. The average transactions probably will require from three to five tokens. And remember, you can always use these in making other purchases.

The No. 4 Ration Books—which will continue to be used along with the token change—will remain valid until all stamps are used. In other words, they will last you well into 1945—for nearly two years.

Test Successful

Last night, tests conducted by New England Regional OPA officials at a consumers-retailers clinic in a Cambridge supermarket, indicated that the new simplified ration token plan will save housewives at least 25 per cent of their time at the checkout counters.

After the demonstration, in which eight shoppers, representing various women's organizations of Cambridge, passed through the store's checkout counters with baskets of food—first using the present system of varied-value stamps, and next the new stamps with tokens given as change, Fred McDermott, Acting Regional OPA Rationing Executive, said:

"These tests showed definitely that the new simplified ration token program will save considerable time for both the shoppers and the merchants. In fact, we believe it will result in an average saving of more than 25 per cent of the time required in handling the stamps at the checkout counters."

Both consumers and retailers attending the demonstration agreed that the token system represented a major step forward by the OPA in the first year of rationing. Similar demonstrations are to be held in other areas around Boston next week.

Among the women who acted as shoppers at last night's demonstration were: Mrs. Dorothy Silberman, Member of Board of Directors of the Cambridge League of Women Voters; Mrs. Esther Frani, President of the Italian American Citizens Club; Miss Grace O'Sullivan, social worker from the Cambridge Housing Authority; Mrs. Charles S. Bolster, Mrs. Richard C. Evarts, Mrs. Monis Schumer, Miss Mary McGovern, and Miss Barbara Colby.

License Renewal Time Is Extended

Massachusetts servicemen may obtain a renewal of their driving licenses without examination if they apply within six months after their return to civil life, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has ruled.

The Registrar's ruling was disclosed in a letter to Master Sergeant James R. McGann of Boston "somewhere in Iran" who sought the information in a letter to Mr. Goodwin to "settle a debate" among members of Uncle Sam's forces.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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New Farmer Draft Ruling Refires Farm Bloc Revolt

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—A new farm bloc revolt loomed in Congress today, this time over new Selective Service regulations doubling the amount of food a farm worker must produce before he can be deferred from military service.

Swamped with protests from farmers in their home districts, the Senate Agriculture Committee called Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, to explain the necessity for the new regulations, requiring deferred men to produce 16 units of food by Department of Agriculture standards instead of eight in the past year.

General Hershey told the Committee that Selective Service is now running over 100,000 behind each month in meeting Army and Navy calls and must look to the pool of 1,700,000 men deferred for farm work as a possible source for part of the 1,300,000 needed to bring the Army and Navy up to their full strength by next July.

"There are 90,000,000 people who can work in this country and when 79,000,000 of them say they can't get along without 11,000,000 needed in the armed forces, I begin to wonder," he told the Senators.

Farm Groups Protest

The Farm Senators were aroused not only by letters from home but by pressure from four leading farm organizations who declared in a public statement that the new Selective Service directive "will demoralize agriculutural production in 1944."

The four groups are the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, National Council of Farmer Co-operatives and National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

"Nearly half of the 1,700,000 young men of draft age who are now deferred as essential agricultural workers may be drained off under this new regulation," their statement declared. "This occurs at a time when closest official calculations of farm manpower needed to meet this year's production goals call for between 400,000 and 500,000 additional farm workers."

The farm spokesmen presented records from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics showing that in 1943, working long hours at top speed, the average number of all war units per regular worker achieved in the United States was only 14 1/10 units. "Due to differences in types of farming and conditions in New England, the South Atlantic, and South Central Areas, the average achievement," they said, "was below 10 units per regular farm worker."

"In these areas a worker," they figured, "would have to produce 75 per cent more than the average in order to be deferred." In only two areas—the East North Central and the West North Central States was a 16 unit average said to have been realized.

The new Selective Service regulations also provide re-examination of deferred farm workers status every six months in the future. At the present time there are 400,000 unmarried young men between 18 and 21 on the farms, deferred under the Tydings Amendment, General Hershey told the Committee. The Dakotas have the highest portion of farm deferments. North Dakota has 35 per cent, and South Dakota, 33.4 per cent.

Pointing out that local draft boards always have the final decision as to which men shall be taken, General Hershey admitted that in some areas Selecive Service may get no additional men by the new regulations, but said it would be national policy to make sure that "every man who stays on the farm in the future is contributing substantially to food output."

Too Many 4F Rejections

The farm Senators displayed specjal curiosity about the 3,500,000 men now deferred for physical reasons. General Hershey said the present rate of 4F rejections runs between 40 to 60 per cent and admitted that it is "rising too rapidly."

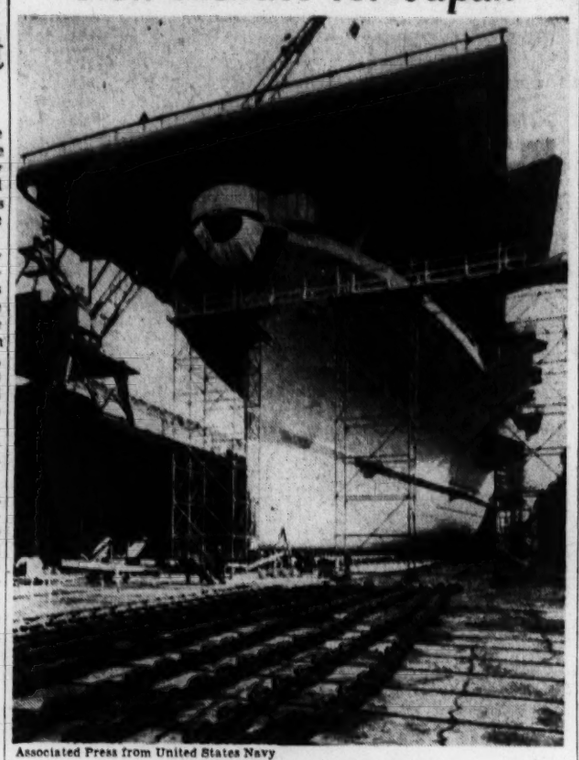
A report from a five-man medical commission appointed by the President on initiation of Congress to study possible lowering of physical requirements is now on the President's desk, but General Hershey said he could not hope for "much change in standards" as a result of the survey.

The report is expected to raise Army physical standards slightly while Navy standards will be lowered to bring about uniformity between the two services. The equalization will probably involve lowering on Navy eye and teeth requirements to correspond to the Army's. The Army is talking about cutting down the size of its limited service group.

General Hershey showed obvious dissatisfaction at having to take fathers and farm workers when so many single men are left at home for physical reasons, but indicated he saw no other solution at present.

The farm groups strenuously object to the new six-month review requirement which, they point out, may come in the middle of a farming season. General Hershey admitted this difficulty, but said it was advisable to have it correspond with requirements already in effect for industry.

New Menace for Japan



Associated Press from United States Navy

Aircraft Carrier Bennington

Belonging to the Essex Class, this 27,000-ton "flattop" of the United States Navy will be a strong addition to the growing and already formidable fleet of carriers which will carry the war to the very shores of Japan. Here she is on the ways in the New York Navy Yard ready for the launching scheduled for tomorrow.

Text of Barkley Letter To President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP) — The text of Senator Alben W. Barkley's letter to President Roosevelt follows:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"When I reached my home late yesterday afternoon, after the events of the day, Steve Early was waiting with your gracious letter which he delivered to me in person.

"First, let me thank you for your prompt disavowal of any intention to reflect upon my own or the integrity of other members of the Congress. I accept your statement in this regard at full value and I am happy to feel that it was sincere. If, when I discussed the veto with you on last Monday, I had known that it would be couched in the language which it contained. I would then have protested against it and would have advised you that I would be compelled to reply. However, our argument over the veto related to the measure itself, and when I learned that you had definitely decided to veto the measure notwithstanding any arguments which I had been able to put forward, I felt that there was no further occasion for discussion.

"I am sure I need not say to you that I have, during these eventful years, worked with you with an inspiration, a devotion, and a personal affection which has not been approached by any other men, unless it be Woodrow Wilson, at whose feet I sat as a young member of Congress and learned from him many of the great lessons of liberalism in government and society which I have struggled to advance.

"I realize that sometimes language in a written document carries with it connotations not intended by the writer. Sometimes the expressions on one's countenance or the intonations in one's voice indicate a meaning not always carried in the written word. But I feel that upon reflection you wil agree that some of the language contained in your veto message was abundantly susceptible of the interpretations which I put upon it in my address to the Senate and which many others put upon it throughout the country.

"I am happy to feel, as you have indicated, that you had no such purpose in mind.

"I realize that in these terrific times you are burdened with a responsibility no American President has ever borne. Throughout this perilous period, my heart has gone out to you in sympathetic understanding, not only of your great responsibility, but your high purpose in meeting that responsibility. I want you to know that that faith in you endures in me today and will continue to endure because I have recognized in you a spokesman of the people, whose chief desire was to advance their welfare and their happiness.

"We have on some occasions disagreed as to policies and we have sometimes disagreed as to methods. Frequently, I have submerged my own views in recognition of your more intimate knowledge and your greater responsibility. Sometimes you have yielded your views to mine. In all these circumstances, we have maintained a mutual respect which I have deeply appreciated.

Mutual Trust Termed Vital

"But it seems to me there is something broader and more fundamental than any personal acquiescence as between you and me over matters of public policy and fundamental principles. In this great crisis of our nation's history, we must all seek some common ground upon which we can meet and have confidence in one another. That applies to all the branches of our government. If we cannot trust one another in this tragic period of the history of our nation and of the world, how can the people trust us?

"I want you to know that you have my utmost confidence and affection and the personal, and official relations which have been to me a source of infinite pride, I hope may be continued.

"In view of all that happened, I felt compelled to tender my resignation as Majority Leader at the Democratic conference today. The conference unanimously accepted it and then unanimously re-elected me as Majority Leader. In spite of my own personal preference to yield this responsibility to some other, in view of their earnest and unanimous action, and in view of your own generous and manly statement to me, I have accepted again the majority leadership of the Senate.

"I fervently trust that this incident may be instrumental in bringing the Executive and Legislative Departments closer together in fullest co-operation to the end that we may win this terrible war at the earliest possible moment, bring all of our armed forces back to their homes and loved ones, and be instrumental in bringing to a down-hearted and distressed world peace at last.

"With great respect, I am,
"Cordially and sincerely yours,
"Alben W. Barkley."

School Work Held Meeting War Conditions

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—To judge whether the schools are doing a good job of transmitting the American culture to their pupils, the public need only look at the record of American servicemen, recently pupils in the schools, in defending what they hold dear, educators say.

During nearly three days of meeing the schoolmen attending the Eastern Regional Convention of the American Association of School Administrators willingly underwent searching self-analysis as to how they might improve the public schools.

"The culture studied only yesterday in the classroom is now defended in foreign fields by the generation to whom it was transmitted," Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Education, pointed out. "We now see 12,000,000 men rise to arms in its defense and a civilian population of 120,000,000 heterogeneous in ethnic and cultural backgrounds rise united to its support."

N. L. Engelhardt, Associate Superintendent of Schools, New York City, and incoming President (March 15) of the A. A. S. A., further stressed the dauntless courage of American boys in the services, their "daring pioneering, ready adaptability, bodily endurance, intelligent service, and well-grounded faith in the American way of life."

A full picture of the public schools as sources of strength in time of war was outlined by David E. Weglein, Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore, Md., who described a typical system: Courses for training in civilian defense, vocational training of wartime industrial workers, help in industrial in-plant training, teacher-rationing work, emphasis on the war program in the regular curriculum, enlarged physical training program, scrap and other campaign co-operation, victory gardening, and pre-induction courses.

Richard Barnes Kennan, Executive Secretary of the Maine Teachers Association, stressed such school achievements as progress in co-operation between races and creeds, between classroom and community, classroom and industry, business, and labor.

In many ways these speakers expressed agreement with the statement of George D. Stoddard, New York State Commissioner of Education: "If there is to be enduring glory for the schools, it will be found in the ways and deeds of youth."

A warning that the average parent tends to hold back the schools, looking backward to the schools of his own youth rather than forward to the kind of education his child will need, was voiced by Commissioner Warren.

New Excise Taxes Listed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Excise taxes under the $2,315,000,000 revenue measure passed by Congress over President Roosevelt's veto are shown here in comparison with the rates under the old law.

	Old Law	New Law
Distilled spirits	$6 per gal.	$9 per gallon
(Draw-back on nonbeverage alcohol)	$3.75 per gal.	$6 per gallon
Beer	$7 per bbl.	$8 per barrel
Wine:		
(a) Still:		
Under 14 p. c. alcohol	10c per gal.	15c per gallon
14 to 21 p. c. alcohol	40c per gal.	60c per gallon
Over 21 p. c. alcohol	$1 per gal.	$2 per gallon
(b) Sparkling	10c per half pint	15c per half pint
(c) Other	5c per half pint 1c per 10c or fraction thereof	10c per half pint 1c per 5c or major fraction thereof
General admissions, lease of boxes or seats, etc.	11 p.c. of charge	20 p. c. of charge
Cabarets	5 p.c. of charge	20 p. c. of charge
Club dues and initiation fees	11 p.c. of charge	20 p. c. of charge
Bowling alleys, billiard parlors	$10 per alley $10 per table	$20 per alley $20 per table
Transportation of persons	10 p.c. of charge	15 p. c. of charge
Communications:		
(a) Toll service	20 p.c. of charge	25 p. c. of charge
(b) Telegraph, etc. Domestic	15 p.c. of charge	25 p. c. of charge
(c) Leased wires, etc.	15 p. c. of charge	25 p. c. of charge
(d) Wire and equipment services	5 p.c. of charge	8 p. c. of charge
Local telephone service	10 p.c. of charge	15 p. c. of charge
Jewelry	10 p.c. of retail pr.	20 p. c. of retail price; except watches retailing for not more than $65 and alarm clocks retailing for not more than $5, 10 p. c.; silverplated flatware exempted.
Furs and fur-trimmed articles	10 p. c. of retail price	20 p. c. of retail price
Luggage, handbags, wallets, etc.	10 p.c. of manufacturers' sales price on luggage only	20 p. c. of retail price
Toilet preparations	10 p.c. of retail pr.	20 p. c. of retail price
Electric light bulbs and tubes	5 p.c. of manufacturers' sales price	20 p. c. of manufacturers' sales price
	Postal Rates	
	Old	**New**
First class, local	2c per ounce	3c per ounce
Air mail	6c per ounce	8c per ounce
Fourth class	Various	Rate increased by 3 p. c. or 1c, whichever is the greater
Registered mail	15c to $1 per article	20c to $1.35 per article
Insured mail	5 to 35c per article	10 to 70c per article
C. O. D. mail	12 to 45c per article	24 to 90c per article
Money orders	6 to 22c per article	10 to 37c per article

'Black Market' Costs Drivers Huge Gas Loss

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration, reporting illegal use of 75,000,000 gallons of gasoline in January as a result of "black market" operations, gave a cross section analysis today of how the fuel was drained from the nation's rationed supply.

The agency's account tells, for example, of a dealer who sold gasoline at 42½ cents a gallon without collecting coupons and then purchased counterfeit stamps to replenish his supply. It includes also the case of a pawnshop operator who served as a distributor of "black market" coupons, as well as an instance where two peddlers of coupons got their stock by persuading a 15-year-old boy to steal coupons from his father.

Such operations Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, reported, have served to keep monthly rations of low-mileage motorists about 23 per cent smaller than they should be.

The most typical "black market" picture, the OPA said, is that of the filling station which neglects to collect coupons, then buys them to cover sales.

Citing the case of the dealer who charged 42½ cents for his gasoline, the OPA said that when questioned about sales without coupons "he admitted he had bought both stolen and counterfeit coupons . . . in amounts varying from 300 to 400 gallons worth."

The agency said it was counting on its "all-out" enforcement drive "to stop this misappropriation of our critical gasoline supply and protect the share of the legitimate consumer against competitors who use any means to get more than their share."

Senate Votes to Override President on Tax-Bill Veto

Continued from Page 1

promptly and was completed less than an hour after the chamber met.

Appeal by Pepper

In a brief appeal against overriding the veto, Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Administration stalwart, charged that the vote was "upon the future of the Democratic Party and the future of its leader, rather than on sustaining or overriding the tax veto."

But another Administration supporter, Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois, declared the vote was "on the tax bill and on the tax bill alone."

In any event, the vote was decisive. Senator William Langer of North Dakota, the only Republican voting to sustain the veto, arose after the vote to attack the majority. "This Senate has not done its duty," he charged.

The Senate vote ended round one of the showdown between White House and Congress that may break President Roosevelt as war leader.

The question raises the future authority of Mr. Roosevelt in the face of a rebellious Congress, both in the days leading up to election and in the possibility of his running for a fourth term. Congress has more and more shown a disposition to take the bit between its teeth, and the record it is making now will affect next year's President, whether Democrat or Republican. Congress has hesitated to vote higher taxes, it has balked over the universal service act, it twice has voted to end all food subsidies, and it has thus far shown a disposition to play politics with the soldier-vote issue.

Mr. Roosevelt has just been given the most stinging rebuff in his presidential career in connection with his tax-bill veto, with the unprecedented spectacle of his own legislative leader denouncing him before a breathless Senate.

Largely for political reasons, Democratic ranks are now closing up again, for Democratic Congressmen, outside of the Solid South, know that their own political fate is tied up with Mr. Roosevelt and that most of them will be swept out of office if he is not a candidate and not re-elected.

Effect on Congress

Thus there is the sobering effect, in this domestic political crisis, that Mr. Roosevelt's fate as a war leader is involved for good or ill; and that the very independence which Congress is now showing is apt to hold over for his successor, in the critical days of peacemaking and world readjustment that lie ahead.

Senator Barkley's letter to the President was friendly and conciliatory. Nevertheless, he indicated that he expected co-operation as well as "mutual esteem" in the future.

"In this great crisis in our nation's history we must all seek some common ground upon which we can meet and have confidence in one another," he wrote.

"That applies to all the branches of our Government."

An analysis of the House vote of 299 to 95 overriding the President's veto yesterday shows that 53 of the 101 Congressmen who voted against the tax bill on its merits when it first came up switched against Roosevelt yesterday, when the issue of White House-versus-Congress came up.

Without the change of these votes the tax bill would have been defeated. Almost certainly it was the speech of Senator Barkley, focussing the issue, that caused the result

Even Mr. Roosevelt's friends agree that, whether or not he was right, his tactics were unsuccessful.

Not only was he unsuccessful in blocking the tax bill, chief effect of which probably is the permanent alteration of the fiscal base of the Social Security law, but he was unsuccessful in spotlighting the issue he has been trying to make.

Mr. Roosevelt's primary charge that the tax bill was inadequate was lost in the larger issue of White-House-versus-Congress.

Farm Leaders in South Act To Meet Labor Shortages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 25—Farm leaders of 13 Southern States from both sides of the Mississippi who met here this week to discuss 1944 southern farm labor prospects voiced confidence that, although the farm labor shortage promises to grow more acute, record crops will be raised and harvested to strengthen the nation's war effort, weather permitting.

The three-day conference, arranged by S. E. Brehm, Tennessee Extension Service Director, ended at the Hotel Chisca here Feb. 23. Directors of State extension services and extension farm labor supervisors from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia attended the meeting.

The chief action of the conference was in laying plans for distribution of labor to areas where shortages exist. Labor will be drawn from the pool of workers imported from Mexico, the Bahamas and Jamaica and from states where they can be released at least for a season to work in another region where an acute shortage exists.

The workers thus raised will follow the crops. At present laborers are being sent to Florida to work on citrus fruit crops. The working season will later move to Georgia's peach orchards, after that northward to peach and potato crops in South and North Carolina and Virginia and vegetables in other states.

The migratory workers will be cared for in farm labor camps operated by the WFA farm labor office, which provides the laborers with housing, food, and medical care. State extension services will do the placing of workers on farms and look after the routing of trucks in which laborers are transported.

Mr. Brehm said southern farmers were confident that given favorable weather conditions, farm production would exceed that of last year's record and at the same time he paid tribute to the services of the individual farmer in the war effort.

Lieut. Col. J. T. Coatsworth, of the Washington Selective Service office, told the farm leaders that the draft would take from the farms only those men who are not producing. He said some men were trying to escape the draft by pretending to be farmers.

Col. Philip G. Bruton, Director of Labor for the WFA, told of his office mobilizing a task force of 126,000 able-bodied experienced workers, foreign and domestic, who can be shifted on short notice to save threatened crops in critical labor shortage areas.

Local Labor Its Keystone

M. L. Wilson, Director of the Federal Extension Service and formerly Undersecretary of Agriculture, said farmers must not expect large numbers of foreign laborers or prisoners of war available and that local labor must continue to supply the major share of manpower needed to supplement farm labor.

The nation needs 12,000,000 farm workers this year, of which 4,000,000 will be seasonal workers to chop cotton and harvest crops, W. C. Holley, assistant chief of the WFA Office of Labor, declared. He emphasized that farm work done by children 14 to 17 years of age would be a vital factor in this year's food production.

Current Taxes Compared With New Rates

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Here is the way your current Federal taxes compare with the new rates authorized by Congress in the passage of the $2,315,000,000 new revenue measure.

[The tabulation includes one-half of unforgiven tax which would be payable March 15, 1945. The current tax payment act of 1943 forgives 75 per cent of the lesser year's taxes (either 1942 or 1943). The unforgiven 25 per cent may be paid in two installments, one-half in March 15, 1944, and the other half in March 15, 1945. The tax tables assume that the man who had these incomes in 1943 had the same amount of income in 1942, and the amounts of tax include one-half of the unforgiven tax from one of these years.]

Net Income Before Personal Exemption	Single Person		Married Person, No Dependents		Married Person, Two Depend.	
	Old Law	New Law	Old Law	New Law	Old Law	New Law
$600	$17.00	$20.26	$1.28	$1.28	$1.19	$1.28
750	50.85	53.78	6.28	6.28	5.86	6.28
800	63.23	66.05	7.95	7.95	7.41	7.95
1,000	118.40	120.74	14.61	14.61	13.64	14.61
1,200	168.13	170.01	21.28	21.28	19.86	21.28
1,500	242.73	243.91	79.28	88.28	29.19	31.28
1,800	317.33	317.81	157.38	168.18	38.53	41.28
2,000	367.06	367.08	205.45	217.45	57.75	66.95
2,500	491.40	490.24	325.61	340.61	171.69	190.99
3,000	632.60	630.28	445.78	463.78	290.74	314.16
4,000	915.01	910.36	713.11	737.11	532.22	563.86
5,000	1,219.93	1,212.95	987.20	1,017.20	804.08	843.95
6,000	1,547.35	1,538.03	1,297.28	1,333.28	1,080.44	1,128.53
7,000	1,897.27	1,885.61	1,616.36	1,658.36	1,397.31	1,453.61
8,000	2,269.68	2,255.70	1,971.44	2,019.44	1,718.66	1,783.20
9,000	2,664.60	2,648.28	2,335.53	2,389.53	2,080.53	2,153.28
10,000	3,082.02	3,063.36	2,735.61	2,795.61	2,446.89	2,527.86
15,000	5,513.35	5,477.03	5,039.78	5,123.78	4,676.94	4,793.03
20,000	8,477.93	8,399.95	7,906.45	7,990.45	7,453.75	7,580.95
25,000	11,847.52	11,727.86	11,187.11	11,271.11	10,676.06	10,814.36
30,000	15,436.48	15,275.16	14,710.78	14,794.78	14,164.99	14,314.41
40,000	23,067.15	22,774.74	22,163.11	22,247.11	21,547.85	21,719.49
50,000	31,283.96	30,769.33	30,240.58	30,225.95	29,497.21	29,682.58
60,000	39,922.63	39,185.78	38,855.63	38,618.78	38,088.63	38,051.78
70,000	48,898.82	47,939.74	47,808.19	47,349.11	47,017.57	46,758.49
80,000	58,212.49	57,031.20	57,098.24	56,416.95	56,283.99	55,802.70
90,000	67,863.68	66,460.16	66,725.80	65,822.28	65,887.93	65,184.41
100,000	77,745.49	76,119.74	76,591.86	75,466.11	75,738.24	74,812.49
150,000	128,324.51	125,587.66	127,155.13	124,918.28	126,285.76	124,248.91
200,000	180,028.54	176,180.58	178,843.41	175,495.45	177,958.29	174,810.33
250,000	232,300.69	227,341.61	231,107.69	226,648.61	230,214.69	225,955.61
500,000	493,689.58	483,174.95	492,496.58	482,481.95	491,603.58	481,788.95
750,000	753,827.00	739,008.28	753,250.00	738,315.28	752,973.00	737,622.28
1,000,000	1,006,327.00	994,841.61	1,005,750.00	994,148.61	1,005,473.00	993,455.61
2,000,000	2,016,327.00	2,016,827.00	2,015,750.00	2,016,750.00	2,015,473.00	2,016,673.00
5,000,000	5,046,327.00	5,046,827.00	5,045,750.00	5,046,750.00	5,045,473.00	5,046,673.00

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Chinese Girl at Wellesley Tells Why U. S. Is Different

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A spill on the ice and stumbling over English verbs are the chief hazards that have confronted Miss Denise Pei since she enrolled at Wellesley College this semester. They do not compare with her recent university experience in China.

There she saw her American professors in Shanghai sent off to concentration camps and was forced to study the Japanese language. She watched the few Chinese teachers who were left trying to carry on under most difficult conditions, while Chinese students longed to get away to the West. She and a number of others finally made their way to Chungking in disguise, traveling by foot, wagon, and train across some seven provinces which she had never seen before.

In Shanghai when the Japanese occupied Hong Kong, Miss Pei was cut off from communication with her father, Tsu-yee Pei, who was in Hong Kong at the time, and it was some months before she heard that he and her youngest brother had escaped, separately, to Chungking. Her father is general manager of the Bank of China. It was at his request that she undertook the long and dangerous journey from Shanghai to Chungking, where she arrived in February, 1943.

It was wonderful to feel the freedom of Chungking after months of living under Japanese occupation. While waiting there for her passport to the United States, Miss Pei helped entertain British and American officers. She attended parties given for them at the homes of all three Soong sisters, Madame Chiang, Madame Sun, and Madame Kung, also at Pearl Sun's father's house.

Miss Pei, two other Chinese girls, and her young brother, who is now at school in Connecticut, made the trip to America together. Their journey began with a flight from Chungking to Calcutta, thence by train to Bombay, where they boarded a troopship. Among the troops were 200 cadets from the interior of China coming to the United States to be trained for the Chinese Air Force. During the week they were in Calcutta, Miss Pei saw grim evidence of the recent famine in that area.

Miss Pei is continuing the study of political science which she began at St. John's University. Her English is rapidly improving, and one of her classmates is helping her with French. While she deprecates her knowledge of either, she will admit she is better at languages than at ice skating, which she tried for the first time last week with somewhat uncomfortable results.

Miss Pei feels quite at home at Wellesley. Classes, she says, are not so different from those she attended at St. John's University in Shanghai and she has friends here. Pearl Sun, granddaughter of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is an old schoolmate and lives on the floor below hers in Shafer Hall. They are both in the junior class. Elizabeth Sullivan, a freshman, is the daughter of her American economics professor in Shanghai. Besides finding these friends to greet her she has also met some of the girls who knew last year's senior Eileen Loo, who has since married Miss Pei's older brother.

This brother, Miss Pei's mother, and another brother preceded her to the United States, but her sister Cecilia, who is married, keeps house for her father in Chungking.

Bay State Clubwomen Present Ambulances

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Club yesterday presented 32 ambulance planes to the United States Army. Exceeding their original goal of $110,000, or enough to purchase one such plane, members have sold $3,500,000 worth of War Bonds and Stamps since Jan. 15. Private William H. Murray of Holyoke, who is recovering at Ft. Devens from wounds received in the Mediterranean war theater, accepted the planes in behalf of the Army.

Already at Home in U. S.

By a Staff Photographer

Wellesley's Latest Link With China

Miss Denise Pei, right, of Chungking, who enrolled at Wellesley College this semester, already feels at home in Shafer Hall. Here she is with two girls who live on her corridor, Virginia Booze of Wilmette, Ill., left, and Nancy Stover of Washington, D. C., center.

Policewomen Doing Good Job In Boston's Night-Spot Areas

Continued from Page 1

so does Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, with whose full consent our trip was made.

Want Different Hours

At present they come on duty at six o'clock each evening and knock off at midnight. Sometimes they must be in court the following morning at nine, on some case they have picked up the night before, but in spite of this, they are all clamoring for later hours of duty.

Six o'clock in the evening, they agree, is too early for them to be of any use. "It is from one o'clock in the morning on, after the cafes and theaters are closed, that we are really needed," they all said. "We would rather be on duty from eight to two, or better still, from 10 to four."

Although Boston's policewomen wear no uniforms, and prefer it that way, they are becoming too well known in some quarters for their work to be 100 per cent effective. Waiters tip off proprietors, and hostesses quickly warn the customers as soon as the policewomen come in sight, so that many violations which might otherwise be detected are never discovered, however strong the policewoman's suspicions may be.

In a particularly notorious Scollay Square dine-and-dance spot, which we visited with Josephine Lally and Beatrice de Losh, Miss Lally pointed out two young girls occupying a booth alone. "That is the kind of situation we watch for," she said, "but in this case, those girls have been warned who we are and you will not see them being joined by any men as long as we are here."

Group Broken Up

On the sidewalk, in front of another cafe, we came upon two sailors and their girls behaving in highly objectionable fashion. "What goes on here?" the young policewomen asked each other humorously, and without ado broke the couples up and gave the girls a talking to separately. It was impossible to tell where the girls came from or what their real names were, because their stories conflicted badly, but they finally consented to move along, and the policewomen stood and watched while they disappeared in the direction of Court Street.

Nothing, apparently, daunts these young women of Boston's police force, although they all come from pursuits quite different from the one they follow now. Mrs. Johnson was a nursery schoolteacher; Miss de Losh taught kindergarten; Miss Lally was a Government clerk and Miss Connolly managed the Post Exchange at Army Headquarters on Commonwealth Avenue.

Up in the smoke-clouded atmosphere of one of the most popular cafes in Scollay Square we stood while Miss de Losh and Miss Lally carefully scrutinized the face of every girl in sight, on the lookout for minors. One girl, heavily made up, but with a very young face, was asked to leave her escort a moment and answer some questions.

Defiant Attitude

She was defiant and showed us a birth certificate to prove she was 22 years old. As her questioners persisted, the girl answered more and more tartly until finally Miss Lally's patience was exhausted and the girl was hustled into her coat and taken to Police Headquarters in a taxi.

There she was submitted to some highly expert questioning by Mrs. Irene Bombach, who is a policewoman of long experience and now heads the bureau. Mrs. Bombach talked to the girl quietly and with extreme kindliness and in about 60 seconds had obtained the confession from her that the birth certificate was "phony."

Eventually headquarters got in touch with the girl's uncle, a South Boston businessman, who promised to talk with her father. She has no mother.

The police work these women are doing is apparently excellent right now and is becoming better all the time. Each policewoman is studying social work, and it is understood that training will continue and develop.

The women are handicapped by lack of personnel and of patrol cars in which they might follow suspected persons. But they are cheerfully making do with what they have, and individually they are piling up some fine records of conduct and service.

New England Vote On Overriding Veto

New England Representatives in the House voted yesterday as follows on the question of overriding President Roosevelt's veto of the tax bill, which was overridden by 299 to 95.

Yeas (voting to override)

Bates, Clason, Goodwin, Herter, Martin, Rogers, Treadway, and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, Luce, McWilliams, Miller, Monkiewicz and Talbot of Conn.; Hale, Fellows and Smith of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of N. H.; and Plumley of Vt.

Nays (voting to sustain)

Fogarty and Forand of R. I.; Lane and McCormack of Mass.

Not Voting

Curley, Clifford, Holmes and Philbin of Mass.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" in Book 3 now valid; all three expire tomorrow, Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" and "Z" now valid; expire March 20.

Special Pork Bonus — Spare Stamp No. 3 in Book No. 4 now good for five points in purchase of pork, plus sausage whether or not made of pork; valid through Feb. 26.

Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, will become valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan goes into effect.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, will become valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan goes into effect.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Probation—20 Minutes

Placed on probation for 20 minutes—which he "served" in Court—and fined $20 which was suspended because "the nation needs his services more than we need his money," William J. Monica, formerly of Medford, now in the Coast Guard Service, is today free of charges of driving to endanger and violating the speed limit of which he was found guilty late yesterday in the United States District Court at Boston.

Black Hills Misnomer

The Black Hills are really domed mountains.

Servicemen Write Praise Of Red Cross

Servicemen, writing back from the battlefronts, are sounding the praises of the American Red Cross, whose annual drive for funds opens March 1 and continues through March 22.

Army Lieut. C. E. Haering of Newton Highlands, asked his parents to take $25 of his money and give it to the Fund. He wrote, "There's nothing to describe the good work Red Cross is doing, not only to entertain the armed forces but to buck up the morale of all. Just a few moments ago, a large Red Cross van pulled up and played American popular songs on the Victrola, served hot coffee and doughnuts, and had three of four really pretty American girls to serve it. It sure bucked us up a lot, and also the enlisted men . . . this American Red Cross is tops."

Describing a two-day leave in London, Lieutenant Haering told of arriving at dark, going directly to a Red Cross club and registering for the night.

"These clubs are really the deal," his letter stated. "The charge for the night was only four shillings, about 80 cents our money. We had a nice clean room with a couple of cots, clean sheets and everything. Adjoining, our room was a bath and shower, making for real comfort. We deposited our stuff in the room and then went downstairs to a 24-hour cafeteria and for two shillings (40c) got a meal that even in the States would slice a buck off the bank roll.

"There was a sweetheart of a reading room—full of good literature and books and papers from all over. Latched onto a couple copies of Boston papers and read them. Plenty of stuffed chairs to do your reading in. There were all kinds of other services also—a barber, shoeshine boy, tailor. The people at the desk made reservations of all sorts—theater, sightseeing and everything of that nature. There is nothing like the American Red Cross."

Night Phone Rate Made Hour Earlier

Night-rate period for long-distance telephone calls will begin at 6 p. m. instead of 7 p. m., beginning March 1, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company announces.

The company also announced that on the same date reduced overtime rates will go into effect on both interstate and intrastate teletypewriter messages for distances of 100 miles or more.

Officials said the two changes will result in an estimated savings of about $538,000 to the public in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. According to Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, subscribers in Massachusetts will save about $313,000, annually, under the new regulations.

Wednesday Is Deadline For State Tax Return

Final day for filing Massachusetts income tax returns is Wednesday, March 1, Elmer E. George, Director of the State Income Tax Division, warned today.

Despite emphasis on Federal income tax returns this year, which some thought would result in delayed or late filing of many State returns, Mr. George said that returns for this date are ahead of those for any previous year. More than 300,000 persons have already filed their State returns, he estimated.

Discuss Conference

Labor-Management Men Plan March 14 Gathering

Laying plans for the annual labor-management conference of the Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston, to be held at Hayden Memorial Auditorium, Boston University, on March 14, are, left to right: Harry P. Grages, Secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union; Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts State Council, C. I. O., and Frederick W. Bliss, of General Electric Company, President of the Boston Advertising Club. National business and labor leaders will discuss war and postwar problems at the conference.

Realtors Charge Tax Base Far Exceeds Market Values

The Real Estate Week

A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston property owners are paying taxes on assessed values fixed by the City at nearly twice the amounts that these properties are bringing even in wartime inflated markets, the Boston Real Estate Exchange charged today.

The charge is based on a study of all Boston's property sales in 1943 which brought a total market price of $32,010,843 on properties assessed in the aggregate at $51,153,981.

Thus, taking the property sales throughout the entire area, including Boston proper and its nine outlying districts, it is found that the tax base is almost 100 per cent greater than the prices obtained for the properties in the market. But the breakdown in the figures discloses that the market brought nearly $15,650,000 on properties sold in central Boston alone against assessed values of almost $31,500,000.

This is only part of a generally gloomy realty picture in the metropolitan area which was recently accentuated by the demolition of a 25-room, $125,000 suburban home because it was "too big." The situation is described by the Exchange as accentuated in the cases of large homeowners by coal and oil shortages, the servant shortage and the embarrassment of high taxes and high assessments.

Lowest ebb in the realty picture is found by the Exchange in the heart of downtown Boston where 64 per cent of the properties sold brought less than $20,000 or only 45 per cent of their assessed values. In Boston proper there were 827 sales of property in 1943. Of these sales, 60 were in the price brackets above $100,000 on which the assessments generally ran around twice their market values.

Of the 3,469 sales of properties in Boston and its outlying districts, 2,642 were made in the outlying districts of Brighton, Charlestown, Dorchester, East Boston, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, South Boston, and West Roxbury. The greatest volume of sales was noted in Dorchester where 853 properties were sold. West Roxbury was second with 513.

Some individual property sales indicated more flagrant overassessments than the composite picture. Charles W. Bowker, President of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, declared that the Boston tax rate is really more than $80 per $1,000, since the taxes are collected on values twice those obtained in the open markets.

At the same time, a substantial acceleration in Boston property turnover in 1943, compared with 1942, is considered by the Exchange as an indication of the improved wartime effect upon industry and home buyers. Business is good and the risks of capital investments less today than they were a year ago. Homes are scarce, and in-town living is today preferable to living in the suburbs because of transportation difficulties.

In 1942, 2,581 property sales were registered in the whole of Boston, with 515 of these accomplished in Boston proper. Those figures compare with the 3,469 sales in all of Boston in 1943, with 827 sales in central Boston.

Against the 1943 composite sales figure of $51,513,981, the 1942 total was $34,944,773.

As usual, Dorchester led the sales parade in 1942 with 642 properties sold. Sales in East Boston doubled in 1943 over the total of 69 in 1942. Charlestown was the only Boston district to undersell in 1943, the comparative figures being 67 properties in 1943, compared with 84 in 1942.

Thanks to Weather

"The rush to convert furnaces to coal is on."

Remember that news item of just one year ago? How things have changed. Those who converted to coal at the urging of Federal authorities now wish they had kept on with oil. Yet if they had not converted to coal there probably would have been an oil shortage this winter.

So it's half a dozen of one thing and six of the other in the opinion of heating authorities in Boston. Yet it seemed axiomatic at the time that if everyone began converting to coal to avoid an oil crisis, a coal shortage would develop. After all, it was a problem in transportation, not a problem in production.

Today, the coal shortage which has not developed into a crisis due to the easy winter, is one of production rather than transportation. The coal strike set New England's supplies far behind schedule. If this had been a severe winter such as last year—but why think about it? There has been no suffering from lack of heat in Greater Boston this winter—thanks to the weatherman and those who have had to get fuel into New England despite strikes and transportation kinks.

Aleppo Temple Shrine

Capt. John Cimaglia of Newton, combat fighter of the 48th Fighter Command, will speak on "Experiences of a Command Fighter" at an Aleppo Temple Shrine luncheon to be held in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza at 12:30 next Tuesday. Captain Cimaglia is on furlough after 88 fighter missions over Continental Europe. Willard P. Lombard, Potentate, will preside.

N. E. Merchant Ships

New England shipyards produced eight of the 124 new merchant vessels delivered in January, Maritime Commission figures show. Six of the eight were Liberty Ships built at Portland, Maine, and the other two were special types built at Providence, R. I.

Soviet Attaché Arrives

Flies to Boston for Dinner Honoring Red Army

Leaving the plane which brought him to Boston yesterday is Commodore Ivan A. Yegorichev, Naval Attaché to the Soviet Embassy in Washington. He was one of the guests at a dinner marking the 26th anniversary of the Red Army, and given by the Russian War Relief and the Council of American-Soviet Friendship at the Statler Hotel last night.

Extra Shift For Workers In Army Shops

War Activities in New England

Automobile mechanics working in Allston's First Service Command maintenance shops have reasons to believe that they will figure strongly in the pending United Nations' invasion of Western Europe.

An "invasion shift" of mechanics was announced today by the First Service Command Ordnance Automotive Maintenance Shops under which men with general mechanical experience are being sought to work three nights a week in addition to their regular jobs.

The night shift will operate from 6 to 11 p. m. and the pay has been agreed upon at $1.26 an hour for night work. Major General Sherman L. Miles, Commander of the First Service Command, makes no effort to conceal the impression that pending action in European combat areas is the reason for the unprecedented demands upon the services of local automotive mechanics.

The invasion shift, said General Miles, will assist the Army in performing a vital mission "with the least possible disturbance to other wartime activities."

At the same time, the shift promises to offset any immediate added burdens upon civilian car maintenance operations which are already far behind the routine job of keeping local cars on the road as part of the national economy. Many mechanics have been returned from defense plants lately to automobile shops as part of a broad program in maintenance and repairs of civilian vehicles.

If you're a mechanic with reasonable qualifications, get in touch with the United States Civil Service Representative at the United States Employment Service, 9 Beacon Sreet, Boston, for the "invasion shift."

Stage Production

"Study! Aim! Fire!"

That's the high-sounding title of a high-sounding stage production which the Army will stage at Rindge Tech in Cambridge tomorrow night before ranking officials of the Army, the State and education, including Governor Saltonstall, General Miles and Mayor Tobin.

An original score, ranging from jive to operetta, highlights the satirical comedy which gleefully tears apart the Harvard "Navy," the Army, the Harvard Yard and the Harvard faculty. The cast of 45 members cavorts through two acts of 15 scenes having all kinds of fun with Army life.

The actors in the play are former students of colleges and universities throughout the country and are now connected with all branches of the Army.

Launching Planned

Named after the devil fish, the U. S. S. Devil, submarine, will be launched at the Portsmouth Navy Yard on Monday. It will be sponsored by the wife of Read Admiral S. S. Kennedy, manager of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Next Wednesday, two new destroyer escorts carrying the names of Ensign Harry L. Corle of Michigan, and Aviation Machinist's Mate Earle B. Hall of Kentucky, both killed in action, will splash down the ways at Fore River in Quincy.

Plane of Many Parts

A United States heavy bomber has about 60,000 different parts.

Slade's Imitation Cinnamon

Thanks to American ingenuity, Cinnamic Aldehyde, once only obtainable in its natural form in real cinnamon bark, is now produced synthetically. It is the principal flavoring ingredient of Slade's Imitation Cinnamon.

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Helen Hayes Coming to Boston in Autumn—Hollywood Letter—At the Opera

'Harriet' at Colonial Oct. 9; Zorina for 'Dream With Music'

"Harriet" ... Helen Hayes are scheduled to come to the Colonial Theater in Boston on Monday, Oct. 9. A tour will open at the Bushnell Auditorium in Hartford on the preceding day. The play, which deals with the career of Harriet Beecher Stowe, made its debut in New Haven late in January, 1943, and has been running in New York for the past year. The Manhattan engagement at Henry Miller's Theater is to end on April 1 at the request of Miss Hayes, who, it is said, wishes to have free time until the tour begins in the autumn.

* * *

Vera Zorina and Ronald Graham are to have the leading roles in "Dream With Music," the new musical show which comes to the Shubert in Boston on April 10.

* * *

Frances Conlan is leaving the cast of "Thank You, Svoboda" after tonight's performance at the Plymouth. The play, which ends its run here Saturday night, is scheduled for a New York opening at the Mansfield Wednesday. Francis T. Tweddell, last seen here in "Claudia," is taking over the role the innkeeper.

* * *

Margaret Webster is reported to be leaving the cast of "Othello" in a fortnight to attend to various things she intends to do, among which are mentioned the directing of a play, the writing of a book, and lecturing.

* * *

A new play by Lillian Hellman, "The Searching Wind," will be presented by Herman Shumlin in Wilmington and Baltimore on March 30 and April 2 prior to its New York opening on April 11. Cornelia Otis Skinner, Dennis King, and Dudley Digges will star and Barbara O'Neil will be featured in the cast. The play is said to be concerned with two women who renew their college friendship after 20 years, giving opportunity for retrospective scenes in Italy at the time of Mussolini's march on Rome, in Berlin in 1923, and in Paris during appeasement days. The play is brought up to date by a couple of scenes in Washington.

* * *

Ethel Barrymore, appearing in Pasadena Tuesday evening in "The Corn Is Green," stepped before the curtain and informed the audience that the scenery and costumes had not arrived in time for the performance, and that the play would have to be given with such drops and furniture as the management of the Civic Auditorium could provide. Those who desired their money back would be accommodated at the box office, she added. Not a refund was requested, according to her New York agent. The gross receipts for the evening were $5,012, he adds.

Monologuist at Canteen

Pegge Gray will entertain servicemen at the Boston Stage Door Canteen Monday evening with a series of original monologues entitled, "Mamie at the U. S. O.," "Ellen's Debut," and "Mamie's First Interview."

Wynn Richards

Robert Hall Collins and Dorothy Cornish

Soloists in Gretchaninoff's Mass at this week's Boston Symphony concerts.

Documentaries Grow in Favor In Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Announcement by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences that it will give an award this year for documentary film coincides with the arrival in Hollywood of Jorvis Ivens (pronounced Ee-vens), who has quit the Canadian film unit of John Grierson for work with Col. Frank Capra here.

The switch was no sudden decision on Mr. Ivens' part. He had wanted work with Colonel Capra when the Capra unit was first organized, and while he was lecturing on documentary at the University of Southern California. But before anything came of that, he was offered work by Mr. Grierson on a film called "Action Stations." His work with the Canadian film unit finished, he returned here to make a documentary called "Know Your Enemy," with Capra.

* * *

Not yet a citizen, though he has taken first papers, Mr. Ivens will work with the Army documentary unit as a civilian.

He is known, perhaps, for "Spanish Earth," which he made with Ernest Hemingway for History Today, Inc., and for "The Four Hundred Million," which he made in China with the support of the Chinese Government. But his earlier documentary work is fully as impressive. His first films, "Rain," "The Bridge," "New Earth," "Industrial Symphony," etc., came with him to this country in 1936 and were extensively shown. His film "Komsomol," or "Song of Heroes," was made in the Urals and depicted the industrialization of the Soviet Union. It is one of the permanent records of that partially destroyed region.

Mr. Ivens takes issue with the notion that England is and will remain the home of the documentary. The records made there, he believes, were due largely to Mr. Grierson's great capacity for organization, to the work done by Paul Rotha and Cavalcanti and such English journals as Close-Up and Life and Letters Today, all of which combined to arouse interest in the documentary there at an early period. There were, he says, at least 150 trained documentary men in England when the war started.

* * *

But the documentary has found great favor here, also, he believes, and will greatly influence future film production, even in Hollywood. Not that he looks for a millenium of completely documented or factual films all at once; but he points to the influence the documentary has already had in the work of John Ford (now making documentary exclusively for the Navy), Frank Capra, and Lewis Milestone.

Roddy McDowall

In "Lassie Come Home," continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.

Burgin to Conduct

The fifth and last but one of the concerts in the shorter series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place in Symphony Hall Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon. Richard Burgin will conduct. His program will consist of Mozart's String Serenade "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," the Third Symphony by Brahms, the Prelude to Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina," and the same composer's "Pictures at an Exhibition," as orchestrated by Ravel.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13meg., 48.4m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"The Silent Battle." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

London—7:35 p. m.—"War Review." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Production Front." William Holt. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Junior Bridgebuilders." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.

Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.5m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 31m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Off the Record"—Stanley Maxted. GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.; GSW, 7.23meg. 41.4m.; GRW, 6.15meg., 48.7m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—11:45 p. m.—"World Affairs." GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Salmaggians Add 'Lucia' To Repertory

Careers have been established and foundations of small fortunes have been put down in the something less than 20 minutes that the grand high-voice scene of Donizetti's "Lucia" wants for performance; of which folks were reminded in the efforts of Maria Vero, a Salmaggi star, at the Boston Opera House last evening. The episode even now, after 100 years of repetition, can bring an artist acclaim and no doubt a rich fee, circumstances being just right.

Certain illusions, indeed, have gone out of the drama. For no modern soprano will pretend to go out of her wits at the behest of a composer or a librettist either, ready as she may be to compare herself with old-time vocalists in coloratura display. Nor will an opera chorus of these days stand around in an attitude of dire melancholy while the exhibition goes on. The moment is a purely musical one. Madness, if it inheres anywhere, must be in the accompanying flute; and any sadness will have to be imagined in the chalumeau notes of the clarinet.

The man in whose hand the orchestral players sought to find the first beat of the bar for how manysoever measures there may be in the score of "Lucia" was evidently the same one that they were perplexed by the night before in "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci." But everybody came to an understanding in the system of arias that comprise the quarter-of-an-hour Mad Scene; or at any rate the soprano and the first flutist got into accord, and that sufficed.

For the sextet there were voices that should have merged into blend and balance—Mme. Vero, Philene Falco, Pini Giuliani, Anthony Canderella, Frank Ricciardi, and Nino Carboni; but a commanding conductor was needed, and so it became a competition between Mr. Giuliani as principal tenor and Mr. Ricciardi as baritone for honors of being the loudest.

All said and done, however, here was a spirited presentation of the charming and tuneful work. The stage people right through proved their mastery of the roles. The instrumentalists appeared to know their routine from end to end of the line. An authoritative baton might have made a world of difference.

W. P. T.

Judaeo-Christian Music

S. G. Braslavsky, assisted by five solo singers and the Temple Mishkan Tefila Choir, will give a lecture-recital on Judaeo-Christian Tradition in Music at the Boston Public Library (Lecture Hall) Sunday evening, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock. The program includes reading of scrolls by the Rev. Karl Neumann, tenor, and choral chants prepared by Mr. Braslavsky.

Water Color Society Show

The fifty-fifth annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Water Color Painters will be at the Robert C. Vose Galleries through March 4. There are six dozen aquarelles by 23 members and they fill most of the space available.

This particular display in most respects maintains a standard character, featuring the luminaries and introducing one or two new names. The water colorists show no slackening of interest in their chosen medium; they also show no inclination to jump on the bandwagon of the advance guard. They hold to an acknowledged sentiment and an accepted subject matter, providing from season to season variations on a theme. True, there are mild deviations; for example, more marked tendencies toward the idiom of Sargent at one time, Winslow Homer at another.

The most unflinching and indeed one of the most pleasing exhibitors is Charles Emil Heil, whose little portrayals of birds are always a joy to the eye. His brush paints and draws simultaneously. It has the qualities of the miniaturist, and it never yields even to a passing impulse towards sketchiness and improvisation. Compare his birds with those of Frank W. Benson, so much larger in actual measurement than Heil's, so much more open and free in draughtsmanship. Who is to say which of the two artists seizes the bird-like traits with greater authenticity? Each has something to say in his chosen technical idiom. Mr. Benson has become a prototype, and many of the younger aquarellists already acknowledge his viewpoint.

Sears Gallagher is another of the water color luminaries, working steadily and without any spectacular command of the eye. His "Mt. Monadnock" addresses itself to the poetic spectator; his marines combining surging waters with smooth slate-colored ledges make good substantial portrayals.

Glenn McNutt comes off happily in this display, showing a wide scope of interest and a fervent handling of his brushes. W. Harry Smith's "Old New England Kitchen" is a nostalgic bit of genre.

Charles Curtis Allen turns out his scenic studies with professional assurance. Carroll Bill's "Boat Yard, Boothbay Harbor" is painted with pleasing orderliness, and Mrs. Bill's "Color from Nassau" provides an exhilarating note. Forrest Orr gives us the Boston that we know and love with appropriate dignity and picturesqueness. Harry Sutton, Jr., strikes off his scenes of woodland roads with a full, free brush, enjoying the use of pure bright color in the shadows.

Other contributors are Dwight Blaney, Lovering Hathaway, William Jewell, William J. Kaula, Harold Lindergreen, Philip Martin, Polly Nordell, Vladimir Pavlosky, Otis Philbrick, Charles Richert, Harry Spiers, and Marjorie Very.

D. A.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth — "Thank You, Svoboda," new comedy by H. S. Kraft. Starring Sam Jaffe. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert — "Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Garden—Ice Follies of 1944. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays and Sundays at 2. Through Feb. 28.

Music

Boston Opera House — "Trovatore," presented by the Salmaggi Opera Company. Saturday matinee: "Rigoletto," at 2.

Films in Boston

Fenway — "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson. 2:50, 5:50, 8:55. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Keith Memorial — "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 12:50, 4:00, 6:35, 9:25. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 11:30 a. m., 3:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. "Week-End Pass." Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 8:30.

Exeter — "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Paris After Dark," George Saunders. 2:10, 5:10, 8.

Majestic — "Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.

Metropolitan — "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 10 a. m., 12:53, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Ghost That Walks Alone," Arthur Lake. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern — "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 10:22 a. m., 12:42, 3:02, 5:22, 7:42, 10:02.

Paramount—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:03, 6:45, 9:30. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines, Alan Curtis. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Stage show: 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:05, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay — "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:55 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer." 9:55 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

South Station Theater — "Danger Area," "Heavenly Music," "You Dear Boy!" "Popular Science No. 1," "Listen Boys," "Glimpses of Kentucky," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10.

Telepix — "Attack on Truk." "Canadian Rockies with Fitzpatrick." "Film Memories." "Chinese Drop the Plough." "Viennese Music." "Danger Area." cartoons. Digest of World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia — "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. "Find the Blackmailer." 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Good Fellows," C. Kellaway, H. Walker. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Is Everybody Happy," Ted Lewis. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Hostages," Luise Rainer, William Bendix.

Regent: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Heading for God's Country," William Lundigan.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Tangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "The Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Adventure of Tartu," Robert Donat, Phyllis Morris. "Young Ideas," Susan Peters.

Coolidge Corner: "None Shall Escape." "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.

Cleveland Circle: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly. 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Salute for Three," MacDonald Carey. 2, 8.

University: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Your Home Theater — "Gangway for Tomorrow," 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones, Kitty Carlisle. "Law of the Timber," Marjorie Reynolds, Monte Blue.

Codman Square: "Guadalcanal Diary," Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Guadalcanal Diary," Lloyd Nolan, William Bendix. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. 3:05, 8:30. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 1:45, 7:30.

Park: "Jack London," Michael O'Shea. "Hitler's Madmen," Patric Morison.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, John Carradine. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "True to Life," Mary Martin. 2:30, 8:15. "Murder in Times Square," Marguerite Chapman. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker. 1:48, 4:54, 8:10. "Guadalcanal Diary," William Bendix, Lloyd Nolan. 3:03, 6:19, 9:25.

Mystic: "Victory Thru Air Power." 2:05, 7, 9:55. "The Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 3:15, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Adventures of Tartu," Robert Donat, Valerie Hobson. 3:19, 9:19. "Hoppy Serves a Writ," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 2:07, 8:07.

Strand: "None Shall Escape," Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 3:25, 8:30. "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. 2:10, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. "Border Patrol," William Boyd, Andy Clyde.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Around the World," Joan Davis, Kay Kyser. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone.

Fellsway: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, R. Cummings.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott, James Brown. "Tarzan's Desert Victory," Johnny Weissmuller.

NATICK — Colonial: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Benny Goodman. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Unknown Guest," Victor Jory, Pamela Blake. "Sarong Girl," Ann Corio, Tim Ryan. 2, 8.

Strand: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out." East Side Kids.

Strand: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee, Gladys George.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Scream in the Dark," Robert Lowry.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:07, 7:52. "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 3:31, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders.

Coolidge: "Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, J. Bishop. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

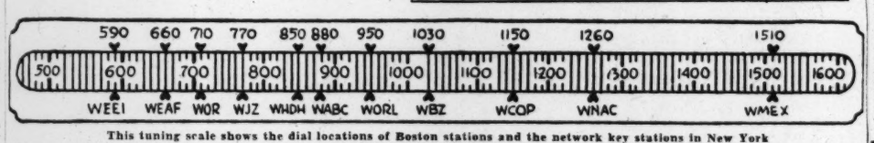
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Princess O'Rourke," Maureen O'Hara, John Garfield. "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6.30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news.,	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Red Cross program:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; music	'Right to Happiness'	Variety show; orch.	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Treasury Parade	Musical Poll of Hits	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
4:45	Red Cross Program	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All-Star Dance Parade.	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; C. Spivak's Or.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Brotherh'd Wk.
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	"Digest": Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Dateline': drama.	Nero Wolfe": drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Parade'; 'Curtain Calls'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway:	"The Lone Ranger",	"Yankee Yarns"	Sabby Lewis' Orch.	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Sabby Lewis' Orch.	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Hous-	Cecil Brown, news	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	Betty Hutton; Ed-	"Parker Family": dr.	ton Symphony Orch.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	die Bracken; dr.;	Meet Your Navy: music	Hit Parade: Lulu Bates;	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	preview: News	var. show; Interviews	soloist; orchestra	ty': drama; guests	Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Inter-
9:15	norant": comedy	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Believe It or Not";	view with Jan Veen
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing: quiz;	Classic Album: Brahms'
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Dr.	Quiz; Art Linkletter	tenor; John King, mc	Double Concerto
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	J. W. Vandercook, news	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Network Sports	News service
10:15	riety show	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Kay Kyser; H. Babbitt	Network Sports	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; G. Martinelli	Network Sports	Dick Stabile's Orch.
10:45	E Merman; F Tone	M. Piastro, conductor.	Reo Emanuel Celler, ulk	Network Sports	Henry Musette's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Or.
11:15	'Unrationed Jam'	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Weather; Dance orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	D'Artega presents; News	Music You Want	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Band Box; Talk	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	'George & Dixie'; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	High School Parade	"From the Hymnal"	News service	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah"; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores"; songs; orch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores"; songs; orch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	'Youth on Parade':	Jesting With the Jesters	4-H Club program	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	"Old-Time Melodies"	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"The Irresistibles"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	"On Stage Everybody"	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	"On Stage Everybody"	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	'Lighted Window'; dr.	Children's Bible Hour	"Music for You"
11:45	tions"; B. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Guy Kibbee, dr.	Bond Cagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; Ed Cantor	Hour; talk; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth': dr.;	"Victory Gardeners Re-	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; News	"Three Romeos"; songs	'Mothers Working"	port"; speakers	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters"; drama	Studio speaker	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Metropolitan Opera:	'Junior Bridgebuilders'	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, con	Offenbach's 'The Tales	Archbishop B W Griffin	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	of Hoffman'; Ezio Pin-	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Treas. Star Parade	za; Raoul Jobin; Lily	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	News service
3:00	"Victory F. O. B."	Dianel; Patrice Mun-	N E Junior Town Meet-	"This Is Halloran"; Int	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Speaker; Music	zel; Lucielle Brown-	ing: 'Military Train'g	"This Is Halloran"; Int	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.;	ing; Mack Harrell; Sir	Treasury Star Parade"	Army-Navy House Party	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Eugene Ormandy,	Thomas Beecham, con.	"Men Make the Navy"	Variety Show; orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	con.; Kabalevsky:	Metropolitan Opera:	'Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	"Colas Breugnon"	'The Tales of Hoffman'	Patty's"; drama	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Mystery Melodies
4:30	News; "Follies";	Metropolitan Opera;	Doctors at War; drama	Sports comments	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	The Tales of Hoffman'	Doctors at War; drama	Musical Roundup	Al Donahue's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	Metropolitan Opera:	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board;	Duke Ellington's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	Musical program	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Jan Garber's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Treasury Star Parade	'Starring Curt Massey'	Britain"; Interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner Salon: Music	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Dinner Salon: Music	Red Cross War Fund	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	News, Wm. Lang	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New"; Variety;	"The American Story";	'Return of Nick Carter'	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	the Gun; drama	Francis Lederer; Sig-	"The Discovered"	'Return of Nick Carter'	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	rid Gurie; 'Voice in	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks	the Wind'; 'Archie'	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	William Hillman, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen";	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Dr. Koussevitzky, con;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	'Gretchaninoff's "Ecu-	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Mari-	Classical Album: Inter-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	menical Mass"; sol'sts	comedy; songs; orch	on Claire; Igor Gorin;	view with Jos. Wagner
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Frankie Master's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Attilio Baggiore; in	Tchaikovsky's Romeo
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	"Blossom Time"; talk	& Juliet Ovtre; Olym-
10:00	Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook news	"Million Dollar Band";	R. A. Gunnison, news	pics - Brooklyn Cres-
10:15	Correction,

U. S. Bombers Renew Attack on Reich

Continued from Page 1

United States air force hit the same targets in simultaneous daylight blows from both the western and southern bases.

Great fleets of daylight bombers crossed the Channel Feb. 25 to carry the battle into its sixth consecutive day.

The RAF's night-riding bombers were guided to both targets by the flaming wreckage left only a few hours before by the American daylight raiders. The British bombs added still further damage to Schweinfurt's sprawling ball-bearing plants and to the German aircraft factory at Steyr, in old Austria.

The British announcement said that the heavy assault on Schweinfurt the night of Feb. 24-25 actually was carried out in two separate raids,

"Schweinfurt, the German center of ball-bearing production, was the main objective and was attacked twice during the night," it said. "Fires started yesterday by the United States 8th Air Force were still burning on the arrival of our first force.

"The target was effectively marked, and by the end of the second attack a great conflagration was seen, with smoke rising to a great height.

"Objectives in Northwest Germany also were bombed and a very extensive mine-laying program was completed."

RAF crewmen returning to Italy from the night raid on the Steyr area said they attacked built-up areas and railroads as well as the aircraft factory. They dropped their missiles in the midst of the flames started by the Americans and still gutting the factory. They also reported heavy flak and some night fighters.

Another announcement said that of all the formations of American Marauder bombers and RAF medium and light bombers that pounded Northern France and the Netherlands on Feb. 24, only one Mosquito bomber failed to return.

London:

Nazi Bombers Again Blast City

Londoners flocked into underground shelters again last night as German bombers attacked the British Capital for the fifth time in six nights.

The raiders, coming in high—apparently from three directions—showered incendiaries and explosives over a fairly wide area, causing a number of casualties and considerable property damage. Ten were shot down during the premidnight attack.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, visiting the scene of one big fire where a number of houses and two restaurants were demolished, repeatedly raised his fingers in the "V" sign and told spectators who crowded around: "We'll stick it out and give it."

The new attack came while wreckage still was being searched for victims of the previous night's raid. American military police were called out in one district to hold back crowds surging too close to rescue squads.

Many casualties apparently resulted when a dance hall was hit. Several diners were buried in one corner of a restaurant. A fire was started in one of three hospitals that suffered hits. A large sports stadium was damaged. Many homes and other buildings were damaged or destroyed.

The Capital's sky flared like a Fourth of July celebration as the antiaircraft barrage opened up and the raiders dropped flares. Britain's defensive rocket guns, product of five years of experiment and only now publicly announced as in use, added to the din.

Although the strength of the raids still is well below those of 1940-41, the punch per plane is heavier.

The Germans now are using chiefly fighter-bombers, but there are a few of the four-engined craft, some of which can lift six tons of bombs—two less than the maximum load of British bombers.

Russia:

German Forces Evacuate Vitebsk

Germany's Transocean News Agency radiocast today that German troops have evacuated the great White Russian stronghold of Vitebsk, to fall back toward the old Polish frontier 70 miles to the west.

The German High Command's communiqué, radiocast later, did not mention Vitebsk, but confirmed an earlier Berlin announcement—also made by Moscow—that Russian troops had taken Rogachev, a center 150 miles south of Vitebsk.

Moscow Army authorities declared that Hitler's Rogachev-Vitebsk line, one of the strongest on the Russian front, is smashed. Red Army men streamed across the ice of the Dnieper River which forms a large part of the line, dispatches said.

Moscow had not announced the capture of Vitebsk.

Vitebsk is an important junction of four trunk railways. It has been under siege by Red Army troops since last November and was evacuated only after bitter fighting. An earlier Berlin radiocast had acknowledge the "evacuation" of Rogachev.

"Fighting became particularly bitter at the two focal points of Rogachev and Vitebsk," Transocean said. "It was quite evident that the Soviet Command was aiming at break-throughs here and was sparing no sacrifices in order to achieve them.

"Nevertheless, German troops succeeded in coping with these strong attacks by elastic adaptation. In the course of these tactics, the two towns were evacuated.

"In the Vitebsk area, Soviet troops succeeded in penetrating German lines southeast of the town, but this penetration was sealed."

Premier Joseph Stalin, in one of two orders of the day issued in Moscow, announced earlier that Gen. Constantine Rokossovsky's army, in a new offensive north of the Pripet Marshes, had stormed and captured Rogachev and had advanced 15 miles on a 30-mile-wide front, taking more than 30 towns and villages.

The fall of Rogachev and Vitebsk—the former a rail town 15 miles north of Zhlobin, junction point on the Vitebsk-Gomel and Gomel-Minsk railways—was viewed here as an indication that the Russians intend mounting a new offensive aimed at the White Russian capital of Minsk, less than 100 miles west of the nearest Russian lines on this rapidly changing front.

Red Army troops for weeks have been astride the railway between Vitebsk and Polotsk, another strategic Nazi stronghold 55 miles to the west on the Vitebsk-Riga railway. The Germans still are in possession of Orsha, 50 miles south of Vitebsk, and that part of the Moscow-Warsaw trunk railway west of Orsha which runs through Minsk and Brest-Litovsk to the Polish capital.

On the Baltic front, 220 miles north of the Vitebsk sector, Red Army troops converging on Pskov had not only captured Dno, last important Nazi base to the east of Pskov, but had also occupied a village 20 miles to the north, Moscow said.

The Russians under Gens. Leonid A. Govorov and Markian M. Popov routed 30,000 Germans in the storming of Dno, the Russian bulletin added. Smashed Nazi divisions falling back on Latvia were said to be abandoning great quantities of equipment, while hundreds of German casualties littered the front.

Italy:

Allied Fifth Army Improves Position

German forces ringing the Anzio beachhead, now swollen to 10 divisions, pecked at American-British lines on Feb. 24 in two fruitless attacks southwest of Carroceto as the Fifth Army steadily improved its positions, it was announced Feb. 25.

The enemy likewise in light force assaulted French positions on Monte Abate, 1½ miles east of Terelle on the Cassino front, but artillery fire broke up the thrust, and on the lower Garigliano sector German probing attempts were blocked.

Despite a seven-inch snowfall in the mountains around Cassino, Allied troops improved their positions on Monte Castellone in the mountains west of the village of Cairo, midway between Cassino and Terelle.

The new German division added to the nine which have been containing the Anzio beachhead for some days was said to have been brought from Northern Italy. It was identified as the 362d Infantry.

Allied artillery got the range of a German tank concentration near the single factory building in the Carroceto area and forced it to disperse.

Although the Germans maintained close contact against the Allied beachhead, the passing of another day, the fifth, without major developments gave the Fifth Army valuable time to strengthen its defepses against an expected third full-scale German offensive.

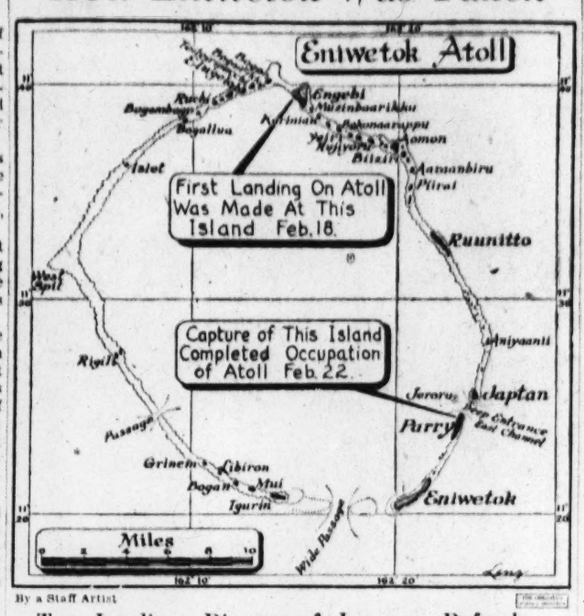
Peoples of Europe Get Liberation Hint

Recorded by CBS

The British Radio today broadcast what is called "liberation hints" to the peoples of Europe, telling them to get well acquainted with the topography of the areas in which they live.

The broadcast said: "When The Allies arrive you can help them by having as accurate a knowledge of your neighborhood as possible. You should know how many railway lines there are, which way the railways run, street names, distance between your house and hospitals, railway stations, canals and rivers, the location of water towers, gasometers, etc., what varieties of trees grow in the local woods."

How Eniwetok Was Taken



By a Staff Artist

Two Landings Dispose of Japanese Defenders

The manner in which these circular atolls with their interior lagoons are taken by American forces is illustrated in the above map, which shows how Eniwetok was taken by landing a detachment on the Japanese base at the north and then by landing a second party at a second base in the south. The two landings disposed of all the Japanese defenders.

Pacific:

Allied Destroyers Bombard Kavieng

Allied destroyers shelled the airdrome and docks at Kavieng, New Ireland, the Japanese base which was previously hit by surface warships Feb. 18.

The Duke of York Island near by also was hit.

Destroyers also sank a Japanese warship and two cargo vessels caught fleeing from the Bismarck Islands, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said.

General MacArthur said that all of the enemy's air bases in the Bismark Islands, including the one at Rabaul, New Britain, have been temporarily neutralized and the sea lanes are dominated by Allied craft, sea and air.

One merchantman that was sunk was loaded with troops. There were 75 survivors of the 400 Japanese soldiers aboard the vessel.

Allied bombers hit the Rabaul base with 164 tons of explosives, hitting eight ships in the harbor and further damaging the airdromes.

As in the last two previous raids, there was no enemy aerial interception of the raiding planes.

American soldiers in the Saidor area on the northeast coast of New Guinea have advanced beyond the Mot River bridgehead which was established a few days ago, 12 northwest of Saidor. The advance is taking the Americans in the direction of Madang, Japanese base on the coast 55 miles northwest of Saidor.

Meanwhile, carrier-based planes of the roving United States Pacific Fleet have shifted back to the Marshall Islands area to destroy remaining resistance in that area, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported. More than 30 tons of high explosives were dropped on three islands.

Burma:

Allied Pressure Drives Back Foe

The Japanese are being mopped up in the Ngakyedauk Pass in Burma and are falling back on other fronts before the pressure of Allied land and air assaults, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Command reports.

Indian troops attacked remnants of enemy forces trying to withdraw from the Mayu Range pass, a communiqué said, while at the eastern exit, a Japanese attack was hurled back.

A hill point near Kyauktaw in northern Arakan was occupied, an enemy column east of Kalapanzin was further broken up, and in the Hukwang Valley, Chinese troops supported by United States fighter-bombers proceeded with attacks against Japanese rear-guard units south of the Tanair river.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Land On Brac Island

Yugoslav Partisan troops have landed on the Dalmatian Island of Brac, just south of the port of Split, and have taken a heavy toll of German forces garrisoned there, a communiqué from the headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) said Feb. 25.

The communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, declared the landing was a "complete success."

Marines Fight Foe Front And Rear in Engebi

This is the first eye-witness account of the invasion of Engebi Island, first of the Japanese bases in Eniwetok Atoll, westernmost of the Marshalls, to be captured by American forces. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the conquest of the entire atoll last Wednesday.

By Alva Dopking

ENGEBI, Feb. 18. Delayed (AP)—It was every Marine for himself in the early stages of the Battle of Engebi, the small but important stepping stone on the coral road to Tokyo.

There was no such thing as a definite battle line. The Marines were behind the Japanese and in front of them. One by one the 22nd Marine Regiment had to wipe out pockets of resistance.

Naval gunfire turned the emerald green island into a shambles before the Marines hit the beach. Nothing of any height appeared to be standing when the Marines landed.

The scene resembled a cluttered picnic grounds after a particularly strenuous clambake.

The Marines hit the beach this morning. They established a 100-yard beachhead in the first hour but ran into fanatical, disorganized Japanese in the wooded area.

"The Japs came running up out of the holes you didn't think big enough for a chipmunk to hide in," said Marine Sergeant Warren J. Harding, Saint Albans, Long Island, N. Y.

"They were shellshocked and crazed. The snipers were thick. We had to duck for cover about every two minutes. There was no such thing as a line. The Marines had to depend pretty much on themselves. It was that kind of fighting."

Most of the big enemy guns had been knocked out before the Marines landed. But there still were some mortars that had to be cleaned out.

The fighting was close and often hand to hand.

Corporal Melvin Cather, of San Jose, Calif., told how barrage-maddened Japanese would rush his group with knives and bayonets.

"They seemed to appear from nowhere. The snipers were the worst," Corporal Cather declared. "We didn't let that slow us though. Once I saw a Jap sniper who must have been clipped by 75 Marines. They were all watching for him."

Corporal Cather said the pillboxes he had seen were built mostly of coconut logs reinforced with boilerplate.

The hardest fighting appeared after the Marines had swept more than 400 yards into the interior.

The issue was never in doubt. U. S. Marines, whose buddies had added colorful chapters to Marine history in atoll fighting at Tarawa and Kwajalein, systematically mopped up the enemy.

Soviet Industries Slip Nazi Harness

Continued from Page 1

placing cutting machinery and horses used instead of electric miniature locomotives, the best use the Germans could make of Donbas' great engineering plants was to produce pots, pans, and pocket lighters.

When they were forced to retreat, the Germans spared no effort to demolish the industrial installations of Donbas, also wrecking mining equipment and flooding the mines. In addition, they distroyed a large portion of the living quarters and public buildings. Yet today's production of coal in liberated Donbas already has topped the German maximum, although temporarily pending repair and replacement machinery, manual methods still are employed and coal it derived mainly from small older mines that were abandoned when the first Five-Year Plan introduced modern large-scale methods.

Meanwhile, work is progressing on recommissioning the first group of 150 main pits, after which production will skyrocket. Local inhabitants who steadfastly refused to co-operate with the Germans started work repairing the damage as soon as the enemy got out and have been hard at work ever since.

Huge Task

Some concept of the work involved is provided by the following figures relating to a single large coal trust, Stalinugol, which includes all coal mines in the Stalino district. There 75 main pits with a prewar production of 43,000 tons daily are scheduled to be recommissioned this year. This involves the clearing and repairing of 85 shafts with a total length of eight miles and underground tunnels totaling 250 miles in length, most of them flooded, which means pumping out some 30,000,000 cubic meters of water plus an hourly inflow of 7,500 cubic meters.

In the prewar Five-Year Plan, the giant Kirov metallurgical works at Makeyevka produced more iron and steel than all plants of Italy and Poland combined. The Ordzhonikidze plant in the neighboring town of Yenakievo turned out 3,000 tons of pig iron and 2,500 tons of steel daily before the war.

The Germans made great efforts in both places to get the plants going. But in nearly two years at Makeyevka, they produced a mere 10 per cent of what the partially rehabilitated plant has turned out in the past two months since four of its Marten ovens recommenced operating.

This resumption of production was made possible because within three weeks after the Germans' departure, workers managed to refit a turbine electric generator that somehow had survived destruction when it was buried in the rubble of a dynamited wall. Since then, another generator has been repaired which will provide power for one blast furnace and two rolling mills that are ready to operate.

At the Yenakievo plant, German representatives of the Hermann Göring Steel Trust drafted virtually the entire remaining population for work at the plant, but failed to produce so much as a single pound of steel. Today, two blast furnaces are back in production and others will follow shortly.

The great electric-power station at Zuyevka, which before the war supplied power to all the main industrial centers at Donbas, again is in commission, though the retreating Germans dynamited buildings, damaged equipment, and planted mines among the wreckage, rendering clearance work extremely dangerous. In the first few days, 10 tons of dynamite were removed from various parts of the boiler equipment.

Ahead of Schedule

Yet the boilers were repaired ahead of schedule and thereafter a 50,000-kilowatt turbine weighing 100 tons was installed and connected up in 30 days, compared with a prewar record of 45 days for a similar operation under far more favorable conditions. Simultaneously, buildings were repaired and reroofed, cement floors and concrete blocks relaid.

Concomitant with the reopening of mines and plants, considerable progress already has been made in rebuilding living quarters and re-establishing schools as well as clubs, theaters, and various cultural amenities. Thus by mid-February, 10,000 square meters of living space had been repaired in Makeyevka. Seventeen schools had been opened in Yenakievo.

It is important to point out that this work was accomplished by persons who had just emerged from two years of Nazi occupation and living under appalling conditions in ruined houses without even a regular bread supply, not to mention the ordinary comforts of life. It bespeaks heroism and determination of the home front that matches the spirit of the Red Army.

Internees Allowed No Glimpse Of Coast on Way to Lisbon

Continued from Page 1

had spent many months in camps on the Allied bomber-route to Germany.

At Godesberg, where Latin-American internees were on direct line between England and Central Germany, air alarms were frequent. Godesberg itself was bombed, but the hotels in which the Americans were quartered were not hit.

Baden-Baden was quieter, but had 127 alarms. Mannheim and Karlsruh were frequently bombed, explosions reverberating against hotels from 20 miles away. Flights overhead often went on for hours at a time, the roar of heavy bombers being almost deafening. When danger of an air battle seemed imminent, the Military Attaché, Col. Robert Skow, ordered internees to the shelters.

The nearest bomb incendiary burned the roof off a Roman Catholic church a mile from Baden-Baden.

Consul General, Webb Benton, arranged church attendance and daily hikes through Blackforest for internees, use of the swimming pool, tennis matches, as well as baseball and football games. It kept the group fit during weeks and months of waiting of repatriation.

Sealed in Hotels

By Mel Most

Former Member of the Associated Press Staff in Vichy

ABOARD THE AMERICAN REPATRIATION TRAIN IN SPAIN, Feb. 25.

Before crossing the border into Spain, both the North American and South American internees were sealed in their hotels in Biarritz with German soldiers on guard. This was in contrast to their treatment in Germany, where nobody attempted to escape and the Germans handled them with kid gloves.

Apparently the Germans feared the Americans would receive information as to the state of affairs in France.

The Germans also appeared hampered by a shortage of rail equipment, for the railway cars used to make up the evacuation trains were ancient day coaches and a large number of repatriates were ill from the drafty, underheated carriages in which they sat on their way to Spain.

It was noted that many of the German soldiers guarding the hotels were boys of not more than 17 years of age.

The last view we had of Nazi-held territory were scenes at Biarritz near the edge of "Hitler's Europe." We saw rolls of barbed wire ready to be thrown across the streets leading to the sea. Coastal defenses fired practice rounds. German planes circled constantly overhead and there were posted warnings of mine fields in the Bay of Biscay.

Australia Bans Loss Of Mandated Islands

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Australian Government would not for one moment entertain suggestions that New Britain Island be handed over to the United States, Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, declared today in the House of Representatives.

Internees Say German Losses Have Raised Home Morale

By Taylor Henry

Former Chief of Bureau for the Associated Press at Vichy

IRUN, Spain, Feb. 25 (AP)—American internees left Germany after 13 months of internment with this generally-expressed opinion:

Germany can be defeated on the actual field of battle although morale in that country actually has been strengthened during the last six months.

This conclusion is based on observations of the behavior of the Germans with whom members of the interned group have been in contact at Baden-Baden, the careful reading of the German press on the spot, and other means of Nazi propaganda.

One of the most striking points to an observer inside Germany is the fact that the defeat of the Nazis must come through the defeat of their armed forces.

There is almost no sign visible to a careful observer that an internal collapse is worthy of consideration as far as the people as a whole are concerned.

One of the most essential points on which competent observers of the American internment group are convinced is that the American and British people must be made aware that there is no possibility of an internal collapse among the German people such as came in 1918, and that victory will depend on force of arms.

Sop and 'Slup' But Clean It Up

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—"Sop up the gravy and squeeze the grapefruit dry."

That appeal came yesterday from Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, not to sacrifice food on the altar of dainty table manners.

Perhaps as much as 20 per cent of the country's food is being wasted, Judge Jones estimated, contributing these additional ideas:

"Pick up the bones in your fingers in order to get all the meat there is and tip the soup bowl to get the last spoonful."

Investigations of city garbage collections show, Judge Jones said in a radio speech, that 255 pounds of food per person is thrown away annually.

Gum and Marbles Top Gold in Gilberts

By Paul Beam

Associated Press War Correspondent Representing the Combined American Press

ADVANCED BASE ARMY 7th AIR FORCE, Central Pacific, Feb. 25 (AP)—Take along a carton of chewing gum and some marbles when you go shopping in the Gilbert Islands and you'll bring back plenty of souvenirs and perhaps be invited to a native dancing party.

Lava lava (bright-colored cloth) is the standard of trade. Chewing gum and marbles were the wedge I used to pry into the good graces of the chambers of commerce in two villages. It was so successful, soldiers soon made a run on the post exchanges for gum. They were out of luck for the marbles. I had the market cornered—three bags I bought in Honolulu for 10 cents a bag.

Here is one system that worked on two different atolls:

Stroll through the village and indicate a willingness to trade for almost any native gadget, providing the price is right. Take a look at everything they bring out of their palm-thatched houses but don't handle the merchandise, because if you take anything in your hands they consider a deal has been made. When the bargaining price is too high, give them a grin and a free stick of gum to prove you are still friends. Another native will offer the same type of mat or basket at a lower price. The grin is easy because the Gilbertese are natural comedians and can put a joke across without words.

Lacking bright-colored cloth I traded a sheet, half a dozen pairs of undershirts and shorts, a slightly faded, but still deliriously colored Hawaiian shirt for three large bed-size mats, four or five fine baskets and a grass skirt. The mats and baskets will stand up under years of hard usage. They are made of a pandanus tree leaf.

In one village I stood around half an hour, doling out an occasional stick of gum and admiring the babies before one native boy introduced himself in fairly good English and offered to conduct me through the village.

Trade flowed freely for an hour and then fell off sharply because all of my gum, marbles, and other trading stock was exhausted. As soon as the trading was done a man brought me a tiny and cleverly constructed handbag as a gift. Then the younger set turned out for the dance.

Standing in a circle, the young men beat out a staccato rhythm, using their own chests and arm muscles as sounding boards. Occasionally one would step into the circle in a very sedate little dance and then retreat to his place in the ring.

Just as I was ready to give up the exhibition as a slow show, one dancer whipped out into the center in a frenzied dance that made sailors' jitter-jiving look tame. He cheered himself on with happy little yelps and chuckles. My English-speaking friend looked surprised, and I never learned if this was a regular part of the dance or something tossed in extra for the guest.

By a Staff Artist

Doubts Cast on Truk's Power By Pilots Who Shared in Raid

Continued from Page 1

have no knowledge personally of the damage inflicted on the second day of the attack.

Commander Harrison, who shot down the first Zero of this trip, said the first Japanese planes attacked by our fighters appeared piloted by ferry pilots who were relatively easy prey for our planes. He believed that a substantial number of planes surprised and destroyed at Truk were en route to Rabaul under command of ferry pilots.

Two Submarines Seen

Commander Ingerslew said there is some evidence that Truk has been used as a submarine base. He said he saw what appeared to be two enemy submarines at Truk but pointed out that from the air submarines easily may be confused with small oilers.

Airmen reported that at least two cruisers, possibly three, escaped through the north passage of the Truk lagoon during the early part of the attack, but later these enemy ships were hunted down and one of the cruisers sunk.

The fliers were not sure of the fate of the other cruiser. Torpedo hits stopped the cruiser dead in the water 20 miles north of the north passage. The cruiser was polished off by battleships with a squadron of fighters serving as spotters. After a few salvos nothing was left but pieces of wreckage.

Probably Under Repair

American pilots described this Japanese cruiser as inexplicably painted red. They thought that it was perhaps under repair when United States planes attacked and hurriedly fled.

A sizable Japanese convoy was sighted 90 miles west of Truk during the first day. It included one large cargo freighter heavily loaded with what appeared to be construction materials. This convoy was heading west when sighted, but presumably had turned around when warned of the attack. Construction materials appearing as part of the cargo were further evidence of the Japanese rushing the building up of Truk when attacked.

A large freighter transport was bombed and broke in two and sank.

'Pop' Makers Want Bottles Returned

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—There's a long, dry spell ahead for the thirsty unless beverage bottles are returned promptly for re-use, the War Production Board reported.

Currently bottlers can buy only 65 per cent of their 1942 bottle purchases, E. V. Tomiska, director of the WPB Containers Division, said, and this allotment cannot be increased, as United States glass makers are already at 100 per cent capacity on war orders.

The Army Quartermaster Corps reported that 152,000,000 carbonated beverage bottles will be shipped overseas this year for troop use, further depleting supplies for civilians.

Frank J. Hynes, in charge of the WPB container re-use program, said milk and carbonated beverage bottles should be turned in at once, if bottlers are to maintain normal distribution. Only "quick turnover" of bottles can assure normal supplies of beverages, Mr. Hynes said.

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Postwar Planning Called Vital For Even Rural School Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—One might think the little one-room schools sitting beside drowsy country roads wouldn't have much to do with postwar planning. But they need to have a lot to do with it, say educators from five states who met here recently at the Great Lakes Conference on Rural Education.

Some sort of public-works program is bound to crop up after the war, they maintained, and if persons interested in better rural schools don't watch out and make plans now, the country may be spotted with new little one-room schools which will prove a barrier, instead of a help, to the better education of farm children.

There's an enormous deficit now in school buildings, it was pointed out, and there'll be a bigger one when the war ends. New schoolhouses will be needed in rural areas. There's no question about that. Rather, the question is on the kind of buildings to be put up.

In many farm areas, the old-time one-room district school no longer meets children's needs. Larger, community schools, the educators declared, would. Many farmers agree on this point. Others cling to the little school grandma and grandpa attended, and it will take a great deal to persuade them otherwise. Those who do believe in community schools and have the vision to see what they can do for farm children need to "speak up" and do some postwar planning now, it was said.

School Planning Needed

Dr. Floyd Reeves, Director of Rural Education at the University of Chicago, declared all rural communities need to plan now for the sort of school systems they want after the war. Rural districts which are marking time, looking hopefully forward to "some day" having a community or consolidated school, need to take definite steps now, he declared. Surveys should be made, he explained, and plans set up. Otherwise, he maintained, some after-the-war WPA or PWA will step in, build one-room, one-teacher schools to fill apparent needs. These new little schoolhouses would be "good for 50 years," he declared, and the consolidated school program would be set back just that much.

Dr. H. M. Hamlin, Professor of Agricultural Education at the University of Illinois, expressed a similar view. And Dr. E. T. Peterson, Acting Dean of the College of Education at the University of Iowa, declared that one third of the construction carried on in Iowa under the PWA and WPA of the depression period has constituted a barrier to a well-planned school system there.

As Dr. Reeves and other rural school authorities see it, the ideal school system for many country communities would be a consolidation of small districts into one large taxing unit. Within it there might be more than one elementary school—perhaps several—a consolidated high school and maybe a junior college. And the taxing unit would be large enough to support the schools.

Rural School Picture

The present picture of rural schools in many areas seems to be this:

One-room schools with 5 to 10 pupils in them—schools that had 40 to 60 pupils when grandfather was a boy. The schools served grandfather well. But times have changed. Mechanization on farms has increased the acreage a single farmer can cultivate. A school district that contained several farms when grandfather was young, and numerous farm children, has fewer farms and fewer children now.

Transportation, too, has changed. Busses can whisk farm children miles to a consolidated school in the same number of minutes it took grandfather to trudge one mile.

All this doesn't mean there'll be no place anywhere for the little one-teacher school, however. Dr. Reeves thinks, as do others, there will be some areas where they can well remain. In many others, they hold, consolidated schools can do a better job.

Recreation for the Soldiers

Wide World from Army Air Forces

Army Opens Pikes Peak Ski Course

Fred Lorndorf, Camp Carson, Colo., member of the mountain infantry which returned recently from Kiska, breaks tape on big run.

Pikes Peak Ski Club Range Recreation Center for Army

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—The Army has a new center—for combined recreation and training—where soldiers of all ranks, men and women, may have the best of winter fun and get into tip-top physical condition.

It is the famous Glen Cove ski range, 12 miles from this city up along the twisting, breathless auto road that leads to the top of Pikes Peak. Owned by the Pikes Peak Ski Club, now greatly depleted because of the war, its facilities have been turned over to the Army for the use of army personnel from Peterson Field, from Camp Carson, the huge infantry camp near by, and from the headquarters of the Second Army Air Force, where are conducted the affairs of the territorially largest air command in the nation. Civilians are welcomed if they can reach the course on "A" cards, but not if they are driving on "B" or "C" cards.

The offer of the ski course was enthusiastically received by the Army, since it affords an opportunity for participation in physical training—and fun—by all, whereas other winter sports, such as basketball, can be shared in by only a few.

Sailors Take Part

Sailors from the V-12 training courses at Colorado College take part, too. Army and Navy men are taken up in GI trucks.

Every day the course is operated, it is thronged with laughing red-cheeked service men and women. Some are experts. Some have never donned a ski before in their lives. Some come from the North, where they have skied since childhood; some never saw snow until they joined the services.

Gliding along the trails which lead through towering spruce, sometimes floundering in waist-deep, powder-dry snow, may be a tow-headed WAC from Mississippi, and a sergeant from Georgia, hand-in-hand. Colonels mingle with GI's. Overnight the lodge—cleaned by an early crew of GI's of the dust of two years' vacancy—is enlivened by a laughing throng, getting out sandwiches, preparing hot coffee, toasting before the huge open fireplace roaring with pitch-pine flames.

Expense Met

Expense of electricity to operate the lodge is being met by the Colorado Springs Recreation Committee. The course is free.

There is a serious note to all this too, for ski training is an intrinsic and needed preparation for mountain warfare, and many participants may find themselves in mountain winter warfare before Armistice Day.

Ski classes are conducted both for beginners and for more advanced skiers. Among volunteer instructors are such men as Lieut. James G. Brunner, ordnance officer at Second Army Air Force Headquarters, and formerly an instructor at Otto Schnieb's school at Lake Placid; Sgt. Art Lavignino, formerly of the Pasadena Ski Club; Lieut. James D. Streich, a ski club member at the University of Minnesota; Corp. Emery Komlos, president of the Peterson Field Ski Club, and Don Lawrie, president of the Pikes Peak Ski Club.

Americas Eye New Argentine Coup Closely

Continued from Page 1

deny recognition to the new Bolivian Government is a good precedent by which to judge that question.

Mr. Stettinius' suggestion that an exchange of information with other republics may be necessary repeats the formula used in the Bolivian affair finally to refuse recognition. Though the procedure followed in the coup and events since indicate a determined attempt by the new regime to avoid the recognition issue diplomatic quarters here were sure it would not be successful. Mr. Stettinius' ominous reference to possible threats to the security of the hemisphere was as clearly a refusal to recognize at this stage of developments as could diplomatically be made.

Control of the Army

The violently-nationalist aspect of the new Government, despite its protestations was obvious in the elevation to the post as Aide to the President of Col. Juan Peron, leader of the Colonels' clique or Gou (grupo officiales unidos—group of united officers). Through this organization Colonel Peron controls most of the Army.

Reports prior to his sudden dismissal indicated that President Ramirez was preparing to defy the Colonels' clique and go ahead with a declaration of war on the Axis as he had originally planned but which he had been forced to postpone under a previous threat from Gou which ousted his Foreign Minister.

The State Department has been in communication with the American Ambassador in Argentina, Norman Armour, since last night's events, Mr. Stettinius revealed.

Keen Internal Struggle

It has been clear since Argentina's break with the Axis just a month ago that a desperate internal struggle was going on within the Government between the Ramirez forces which, persuaded by the turn of military events in the war, and under pressure from both Britain and the United States, saw it would be to Argentina's advantage to side with the rest of the Western Hemisphere and the United Nations, and the ultra-nationalistic clique of army officers, imbued with Nazi doctrine if not involved with Fascist espionage, that opposed a war declaration and any evidence of subservience to domination from Washington.

Ex-President Ramirez' trump card was his knowledge that the officers clique would not openly revolt and force the question of recognition. Their daring in forcing Señor Ramirez to delegate his authority to his Vice-President—even at the point of a gun as reported—suggests their growing desperation.

In Montevideo, Uruguay, which is just across the river from Buenos Aires, diplomatic representatives of Brazil and Chile were reported having flatly declared the new regime would not win recognition from the rest of the American republics. The Farrell Junta, however, insists that the question of recognition is not involved as all that occurred was the elevation of the Vice-President to the presidency.

Certainly the State Department will not act with the haste it has regretted so profoundly following the Rawson-Ramirez revolt last June when in less than a week's time the United States extended recognition.

Mr. Stettinius said today that Chile had done a magnificent job in stamping out Axis espionage in that country.

"The Chilean Government has again given concrete evidence of its constant readiness to more effectively and energetically stamp out Axis escpionge activities, the Acting Secretary said. "Its recent action is in line with Chile's policy of repression of acts hostile to continental security. . . . Chile has taken another important step in the defense of the Hemisphere."

Conclusive evidence is said to have been collected proving that the Axis spies in Chile and Argentina acted for the German High Command and transmitted information on fortifications, installations, troop and ship movements to Germany through German embassies in Santiago and Buenos Aires.

When the Santiago Embassy was closed the Buenos Aires agency merely took over the whole espionage work even transmitting precious stones and valuable materials to Germany by means of diplomatic pouches.

Prisoners Implicate Others

Among others, Guillermo Kunsemuller was arrested by Chilean police Feb. 15 and admitted operating a clandestine radio for a German spy ring. Information from this arrest resulted in capturing other important espionage agents, Augusto Kroll, Bernardo Timmermann, and Hans Graner and they in turn have implicated numerous persons in Buenos Aires.

The arrest of Axis agents in Chile and exposure of their activities there complements the revelations of less than a week ago in Buenos Aires of Nazi espionage network operations.

More Funds for Child Care Asked by Women Legislators

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Six women legislators joined yesterday in urging that Congress provide more funds for child care so that more women can take war jobs.

They submitted to Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, a statement asserting that "the health and safety of our children, as well as the achievement of our war production goals, depend on speedy provision of the necessary funds."

The six—Representatives Mary T. Norton, (D) of New Jersey, Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, Frances P. Bolton (R) of Ohio, Margaret Chase Smith (R) of Maine, Winifred C. Stanley (R) of New York, and Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut—said the child care program was at a standstill at present because Congress last July limited to $40,000,000 the amount to be spent on it.

A total of 2,243 projects are under way, caring for 65,772 children of women in war plants and other jobs, they said, but more are needed.

Four out of five women who take jobs have to quit because of home problems, the Congresswomen said, adding that the chief problem is lack of adequate care for their children.

Saying war industries want to recruit a million women workers in the first six months of this year, they said, "This means that at least 142,000 more children than at the present will need care by July 1 if the recruitment program is to be successful."

Britain Expected to Emerge From War With Marked Growth in Social Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Britain will emerge from the war a strengthened and chastised nation as the result of the severe hardships sustained during the present war, in the opinion of Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada.

Germany's bombing of Britain has proved an "inestimable blessing," Mr. MacDonald told the New York Rotary Club at a luncheon at the Hotel Commodore here yesterday. The huge toll and the great devastation of homes has provided a chastisement that was not just a physical experience, "but spiritual also," he held.

Slackness, he said, was an early casualty, and as bombs blasted "snobbery and privilege," a new sense of community sprang up. The "comradeship of a front-line trench" is now the order of the day, he added, and predicted that while a certain amount of relaxation after the war is inevitable, Britain will, nevertheless, preserve most of the newly development virtues of unselfish group action.

Conscription of women in Britain, extensive use of women in factories and the full mobilization of manpower to the extent that three out of four boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17 are working in war factories, was characterized by Mr. MacDonald as an example of "how free people in defense of their freedom can discipline and regiment themselves against tyrants."

In spite of strict rationing, a complete lack of imported fruits and only three eggs per month per person, the average Briton is not only failing to complain, but is actively supporting the efforts of the Government to base rationing on nutrition needs, Mr. MacDonald said.

Britain is today experiencing "a social revolution" with the consent of all parties, he said, adding that amid the stress of war an extensive growth of social services and social reforms has been developing.

Protestants Hold Welfare Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Cartels in the postwar world and child delinquency in New York City came in for lively discussion at the annual luncheon of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies at the Hotel Roosevelt here recently.

Thurman W. Arnold, Associate Justice of the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, and one-time head of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, spoke on the "restrictive" nature of cartels, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City discussed the many social ramifications of child delinquency, gambling and foster homes for children.

Cartels, under the guise of "protecting investments," stifle the development of new ideas, Justice Arnold held, adding that they stem from fear of competition, which automatically causes technological unemployment.

Children Get Action On Candy Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Children's complaints that penny candy was being sold for five cents caused the Office of Price Administration to secure show-cause orders against 31 candy manufacturers.

Regional OPA Administrator Daniel P. Woolley said that 18 Manhattan, one Bronx and 12 Brooklyn candy firms had sold an estimated 300,000 candy bars in 1943 with a total gross business of $10,000,000. He added that many of the firms had started their businesses last year.

He said the OPA would charge the companies failed to keep proper base period statements upon which their ceiling prices were determined, and that it sought to restrain manufacturers from selling candy until they prepared their proper sales and current pricing records.

7,775 New-Type Pennies Saved Toward Income Tax

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 25 (AP)—Gerald Martin laid down his burden at the Internal Revenue Collector's office Feb. 24.

It was a suitcase crammed with 7,775 of the new type of pennies. They added up to $77.75 and weighed 47 pounds, six ounces. He had been saving them for four months and, after he paid his income tax, he had enough left to invest $18.75 in a War Bond.

"Never liked them anyhow," commented Mr. Martin, a news stand operator. "Look too much like dimes."

Army Discloses New Superfortress Is World's Largest Warplane

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Official word that the B-29, the Superfortress bomber, is powered by four motors totaling 8,800 horsepower—about twice the power of the B-17—is contained in a summary of specifications for Army aircraft released by the Army Air Forces.

The ship, the world's biggest warplane, which is expected to get its battle test in the near future, has four Wright Cyclone 18-cylinder radial air-cooled engines of 2,200 horsepower each, with four-bladed Hamilton standard propellers. The details concerning the engines and propellers were the only specific items mentioned for the B-29.

The summary, following the form of previous announcements, said only of its performance—"long range, high altitude, heavy bomb loads." It added that the plane is "heavy armored and armed with multiple-gun and power-operated turrets."

Also included in the summary was a descriptive of the Flying 75, the twin-engine Mitchell which mounts a 75mm. cannon and 14 .50 caliber machine guns. The plane already has been reported in dispatches from overseas to have been in action in the Southwest Pacific and elsewhere.

Germans and Jews Have Get-Together

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 25 (AP)—A brotherhood dinner and party of the men of a German Protestant church and a Jewish synagogue last night drew the praise of Gov. Thomas C. Dewey and of Federal Bureau of Investigation Director J. Edgar Hoover.

The Rev. Ralph A. Philbrook, pastor of St. Luke's Evangelical Church, read the laudatory messages at the joint gathering in the synagogue B'Nai Israel of Rabbi Abraham Feldbin. The affair was conducted to advance brotherhood between Christians and Jews.

Governor Dewey wrote:

"One of the finest services any congregation can render to the nation and to communities is to bring about a better understanding between Jews and Christians."

Mr. Hoover stated:

"I want to express my commendation of this very worthy plan to enhance the cordiality between your religious groups. You are demonstrating the meaning of the word brotherhood and focusing the attention of thinkers who realize the vital necessity of postwar understanding among men."

Detroit Physician Guilty in Spy Case

DETROIT, Feb. 25 (AP)—Dr. Fred W. Thomas; Detroit physician, was convicted Feb. 24 of conspiring to spy for Germany by a Federal Court jury that deliberated 21½ hours over a period of five days.

The jury of ten women and two men recommended leniency to Federal Judge Edward J. Moinet. Government attorneys had not asked for imposition of the capital penalty, and the maximum imprisonment possible under the statute would be 30 years.

Dr. Thomas was accused with seven other persons of an indictment returned by a grand jury here last fall of conspiring to obtain information to be transmitted to Germany. Six co-defendants pleaded guilty; a seventh, Bertrand Stuart Hoffman, went to trial with Dr. Thomas only to be discharged on a finding by psychiatrists that he was mentally incapable of aiding in his defense.

Chile Holds Spies

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 25 (AP)—An authorized source in the Government said last night that the figure of 100 spies reported in Washington to have been arrested in Chile was "pretty high," but agreed on the significance and importance of the arrests.

It was announced recently that 14 persons had been detained and that perhaps half a dozen others were under surveillance. It was considered possible that the Washington report stemmed from erroneous rumors published in Santiago.

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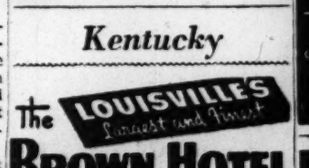

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'Ice Follies English' New Language for Papez, Zwack

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In their eight years of operations the Ice Follies have accomplished many things. They have promoted youngsters to stardom. They have set attendance records all over the country. And they have established themselves as one big happy family.

But little is known of their accomplishments along another line—that of teaching the English language to a couple of stars who knew not a word of the tongue. It takes Idi Papez and Karl Zwack to tell about that.

It all happened when Idi and Karl came over here from Austria back in 1935. Before joining the Follies the following year they gave exhibitions of pair skating at various clubs and rapidly enhanced their reputation as one of the world's foremost teams. But still they learned no English.

"Ice Follies English"

Once with the Shipstads and Johnson, however, they began to pick up what they laughingly call "Ice Follies English," and today have a comprehensive grasp of the language. What's more, they have even learned to think in English.

Both Idi and Karl like to go back in memory to that November of 1936 when they joined the Follies. "Everyone was so nice to us," they declare, "and moreover they have stayed that way."

Idi tells how the girls of the line used to do her shopping for her and correct her speech. "No, no, Idi," they would say. "Not 'I haf my dinner ate,' but 'I have eaten my dinner.'" And Idi smiles as she says the girls even correct her today when she makes a mistake.

Becoming Americanized

The two are becoming Americanized now that they have caught on to the way of life here. It was hard to understand at first. For instance, they would not take a check and it was hard to persuade them to take bills. They wanted hard cash, for they had seen inflation over there. And they had seen more than inflation, too, for they were skating in the days of Dollfuss and Schuschnigg, when the bark of machine bullets not infrequently broke the still of the night air.

Idi and Karl have been skating together practically all of their lives. They started out when she was only six and he was 10, and ever since those early days neither has had any other partner. That is one reason they won so many championships abroad, and why today Karl can take an extra stride without confusing Idi.

"If Karl does something out of the ordinary," she says "I do it too, without thinking about it. I just feel it."

Originators of Lifts

The originators of lifts in pair skating, the couple first came to the eyes of Roy and Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson when giving an exhibition in Philadelphia in 1935. The threesome, who already were planning their show, kept Idi and Karl in mind and when the time was ripe offered them a contract.

Papez and Zwack, along with Roy Shipstad and Heinie Brock, are the only surviving featured performers of the original Ice Follies. Eddie Shipstad and Johnson were broken up only last week when Eddie left for the Army. And now Idi and Karl may be parted for the duration, for Karl reports to his draft board in New York for examination next Monday.

If Karl goes, Idi may try to find another partner, maybe not. She does not know. It would be hard to break in somebody new, after skating with Zwack so long, and skating a single would be something out of her line, for she has never done it. One thing sure, though, she won't be far from skating, and she hopes not far from the Follies. "At least, then," she muses, "I could keep on polishing my English."

International Favorites

Champion Pair Skaters

Having won just about all the pair figure skating honors that Europe had to offer back in the middle 1930's, Idi Papez and Karl Zwack came to America, where they were not long in joining the Ice Follies. Today, along with Roy Shipstad and Heinie Brock, they are the sole survivors of the original cast of featured skaters. Enlistments and the draft have interrupted most of the others.

Canadiens Near League Title By Defeating Leafs

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	—Goals— For	Agst
Montreal	29	4	7	65	174	85
Detroit	20	14	6	46	169	136
Toronto	19	19	4	42	176	149
Chicago	17	18	4	38	142	152
Boston	16	20	4	36	175	197
New York	6	32	3	15	135	252

Results Feb. 24

Montreal 3, Toronto 1.
New York 3, Detroit 3.

By the Associated Press

Montreal needs but one more win or a Detroit loss to put the mathematical clincher on the National Hockey League pennant, but chief interest in the league centers on the battle between Chicago and Boston, both idle last night, for the fourth and final play-off position.

The Canucks picked up two more points last night by trimming Toronto, 3-1, in what may have been a preview of their semi-final series. All the scoring came in the second period in a flurry of excitement.

When Toe Blake blinked the red light at 19:59 only an instant before the end of the period there was quite an argument. The Leafs claimed it should not count, but were overruled by Referee Bill Chadwick and the timekeepers.

New York finally put an end to its domination by the Detroit club as the cellarites held the Wings to a 3-3 tie, the first in the season series. Detroit had won eight of nine previous meetings, one 15-0. It was the second tie in the Rangers' last 12 games, the only points they've picked up since Jan. 16.

Boston and Chicago were idle as far as league play went, but the Bruins kept their hands in by trimming the Ottawa All-Stars, 8-4, in an exhibition at Ottawa.

Tinker Thinks Baseball Requires No Rule Changes

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP)—Joe Tinker, diamond veteran whose exploits as a member of the famous Tinker-Evers-Chance double play combination thrilled fans four decades ago, thinks the game of baseball has been perfected to the point that it will require no major changes for years to come.

"They can't change baseball," the former star said today as he relaxed in a lawn chair at his Lakeside home. "If they lengthened or cut down on the 90 feet between bases it would ruin the game," he observed as he got up for a moment to take a look at grapefruit and oranges hanging on trees in his yard.

"If the pitcher's box were moved back the pitcher would be throwing the ball all over the place, and if it were moved closer to the plate it would cut down on the hitting—and that's what the fans like."

Tinker, who was at his peak with the Chicago Cubs from 1902-12, is not apprehensive over the possibility that football, despite the growing popularity of the professional game, will ever displace baseball as the national pastime.

"The word baseball has become synonymous with good clean sport," he explained, "and a large share of the credit must go to Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis—he saved baseball."

That doesn't mean the grizzled veteran thinks the free-hitting game of the present era is an improvement over the brand of ball played in his day, but he observed wistfully "it's what the fans like—and that's what counts."

"Personally, I'd like to see pitchers given more latitude to cut down on the hitting. In my day, we had to play for a run. Nowadays, a one-run lead doesn't count for much. They expect somebody to hit a home run and drive in three or four runs. It has kind of taken away the sport of the game."

Easterners Lead Novice Division In Skating Meet

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—Two easterners, Eileen Seigh, of Brooklyn, and Richard T. Button, of Philadelphia, moved into the lead in the novice division as the national figure skating meet moved into championship stride today. Skaters completed the first half of their championship program yesterday with school figures, and the second half, free skating, inaugurates tonight's session.

The ladies' novice singles developed into a two-way duel with Miss Seigh pacing the field with 372 points and little Donna Jeanne Pospisil of New York City following with 365.1.

Another close race developed for the next four places with Jane Weiss, Boston, scoring 353.2; Peggy Hoyt, Berkeley, Calif., 352.3; Bonnie Patterson, Chicago, 349.9; Patricia Hoyt, San Francisco, 349.5; Virginia Baxter, Detroit, 342.7; and Lois Johnson, Chicago, 328.5.

Button held a fair lead to work on among the novice men with 315 points to 303.5 for Jean Pierre Brunet, New York. John Lettingarver, St. Paul, amazed veteran observers by finishing third in the school figures with 297.8. Then came Willie Blocker, Hynes, Calif., 290.7; Charles Brinkman, Philadelphia, 280.2; Edward Von Der Bosch, Jr., Chicago, 263.5, and Tommy Gilshannon, Toronto, 262.9.

Warmerdam in Nationals

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—The indoor track season, which has struggled along to packed houses with only a pair of stars, becomes a three ring circus Saturday night in Madison Square Garden with the return to competition of pole vaulting Cornelius Warmerdam.

Warmerdam, an Ensign in Uncle Sam's Navy and now stationed at Monmouth, Ill., is the only man to clear 15 feet, an accomplishment he has done 42 times.

The former Californian shares the billing with Gil Dodds in the mile run and with Johnny Fulton, on a semester leave from Stanford, in the 1,000-yard affair.

Dodds, who did 4:08 last Saturday while running virtually alone, this time has Bill Hulse, Don Burnham of Dartmouth and the Hume twins—Ross and Robert—of Michigan among his opponents. Hulse was absent last week because of illness, while the two Wolverines locked arms and reached the tape in 4:18 at a midwest duel.

Fulton is billed for an encore of his running wrestling match with Joe Nowicki of Rochester University in the shorter race. Jim Herbert, former New York University running machine, definitely will start in the 600 and may try for a double by starting in the 1,000.

All told, athletes from 20 states will be seeking National A. A. U. titles at the organization's 56th indoor meet. They will carry the colors of 21 colleges and universities, 23 clubs and 24 service units.

Preliminaries are on the program for the afternoon as are the 11th annual interscholastic championships.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 (AP)—Besides turning out a basketball team that hasn't lost to a college rival this season, Western Michigan College is one institution that makes college baseball pay its own way . . . Since this department has become involved in a discussion of why so few colleges can do that, we put it up to Publicity Chief Homer Dunham.

* * *

Dunham, who prefers to talk about the value of a sound all-around athletic program rather than of his achievements as a publicist, maintains that a good schedule and sound coaching will do the trick . . . Back in 1928, Western Michigan took on Chicago and Notre Dame, its first major rivals; five years later Wisconsin spoiled a perfect record against all major rivals and for the past 10 years Western Michigan has made a .634 average against Big Ten colleges . . . The boys like to play that kind of opposition, the college provides plenty of good coaches, and as a result the varsity had a turnout of about 60 candidates each prewar season and about 100 kids tried for the freshman team . . . The Kalamazoo fans took to it because the college provided better baseball than the City Industrial League and scheduled its mid-week games when the factory workers were just coming off duty.

* * *

Lieut. Johnny Siegal of Columbia and the Bears, Sid Luckman's pet pass receiver, likely will be one of Swede Hagberg's assistant coaches at Navy next fall . . . Report here is that the staid West Side Tennis Club is considering leasing out the Forest Hills Stadium next summer . . . The winner of the current southeastern servicemen's basketball tournament in Georgia is supposed to represent that section in the National A. A. U. tourney at Denver. Wonder how they'll get away? . . . Manhattan College, with no teams and no coach, will be represented in the I. C. 4-A track meet. The "squad" will be Al Daily, who has been training under ex-Coach Pete Watters.

Johnny Gottselig, coach of the Chicago Black Hawks of ice hockey, is manager of the Racine All-America girls softball club.

Around The Town In Sports

Together Again

A rare thrill was reserved for Ice Follies fans at the Garden last night when little Ruby and Bobby Maxson skated together in the ever-popular Swing Waltz for the first time since Bobby entered the armed service.

Bobby has really done little skating, but that proved no handicap as the diminutive couple once again skated their way into the hearts of the capacity crowd of 13,500. Oddly enough, Bobby did not know he was going to skate until he appeared at the rink just before showtime and was invited by Roy Shipstad and Oscar Johnson.

Bobby has been here on furlough for a week from his station on the West Coast. He left this afternoon by train.

* * *

In other years this is about the time the local baseball scribes were wending their way southwards with the Red Sox and Braves. Now as last year, they are still here awaiting the opening of the clubs' training periods in the North. The two teams will not start until late March and each will report at the same site, the Braves going to Choate School, Wallingford, Conn., and the Sox to the Tufts cage in Medford.

* * *

The Boston Bruins won their first hockey game in four starts last night, but unfortunately the game was only an exhibition affair. They defeated Ottawa All-Stars 8-4, with Bill Cowley putting on quite an exhibition in his home town by scoring two goals and assisting in three others. It is not expected, however, that Bill will play against Canadiens in Montreal tomorrow evening, Manager Art Ross having said that he would be saved for Tuesday's game here with Toronto Maple Leafs.

* * *

Infielder Steve Shemo, who became a free agent when Springfield's franchise was declared open in the Eastern League, has been signed by the Braves. Shemo, who is 4-F in the draft and whose home is near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., hit, for .268 and knocked in 41 runs for Springfield last season.

* * *

The Curtis Bay Cutters became strong favorites for the U. S. A. H. A. championships today after League President Tom Lockhart announced the acceptance of their entry for the play-offs which begin March 11. The Cutters, who withdrew from the Eastern League last November to play exhibition contests, will compete against the league-leading Boston Olympics, New York Rovers, Philadelphia Falcons and Brooklyn Crescents. The teams will play eight games, each meeting the others twice.

* * *

Besides the Bruins-Canadiens game in Montreal tomorrow evening, the National Hockey League schedule will send Chicago Black Hawks into action against Maple Leafs in Toronto. On Sunday Canadiens will go to Detroit, and a victory over the Wings will mean the league championship for the Flying Frenchmen, and New York Rangers play in Chicago. Rangers, incidentally, are now definitely out of the play-offs for the Stanley Cup. With nine games to play they have only 15 points, and nine wins in a row would give them only 33 points. Chicago, the fourth-place club, already has 38.

* * *

Any day now we may expect to see the first influx of road racers jogging along the macadam streets of Greater Boston. The North Medford Club has announced it will hold its annual 20 mile race on March 26, one of the local warm-ups for the blue ribbon racing classic, the B. A. A. Marathon which occurs on Patriots' Day. Officials hope both Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket war worker who won the affair for the fourth time a year ago, and Sergeant Gerry Cote of the Canadian Army, B. A. A. winner and National Marathon champion last year, will be on hand to compete.

* * *

With Both Tommy Brennan and Clarence Schmidt having gone to Canada with the Bruins, Coach Hago Harrington welcomes the announcement that Gerry Bauer will return to his Boston Olympics in time for their two-game series this week end with Brooklyn Crescents. The teams square off at the Arena Saturday and Sunday evenings. The Olympics, already adjudged Eastern League champions by virtue of their record of 32 victories in 34 starts, will be seeking their seventh and eighth triumphs in their latest winning streak. G. C.

Wildcats Leaving

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 25 (AP)—Coaches in all sports at Northwestern University are revising their lineups this week as more than 50 members of Wildcat athletic teams answer service calls.

Basketball, track, football, swimming and baseball players are included among the more than 400 Navy and Marine V-12 personnel leaving the campus. The group includes Nick Vodick, outstanding cage player, and halfback Lynne McNutt, captain elect of the '44 football team.

Demaree Dropped

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals announced the unconditional release of outfielder Frank Demaree. Demaree played with the Chicago Cubs, New York Giants and Boston Braves before coming to the National League champions last season.

Poles Repeat Firm Stand Against Curzon Line Border

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 25—The Polish Foreign Minister, Tadeusz Romer, yesterday presented the views of his Government regarding Prime Minister Churchill's House of Commons statement on Poland's eastern frontier. Reliable reports here do not suggest that the prospects of a Soviet-Polish understanding in the near future have improved.

Today's Polish Government organ Dziennik Polski publishes a semiofficial comment showing marked differences between the British and Polish Governments' attitudes toward British guarantees of Polaind's frontiers.

Mr. Churchill was thanked for his "sincere and undoubted desire to protect Poland," and it is accepted that "real independence for the Polish State is undoubtedly a definite principle of British policy and of that policy's chief steersman."

British Policy Reviewed

But exception is taken to Mr. Churchill's statement that "we ourselves have never in the past guaranteed on behalf of His Majesty's Government any particular frontier line for Poland. We did not approve of Polish occupation of Vilna in 1920."

The Poles answer that on March 15, 1923, the Council of Ambassadors took a resolution on behalf of Britain, France, Italy, and Japan to recognize the whole eastern frontier of Poland and that the United States did the same on April 5, 1923.

The Polish eastern frontier, the comment adds, was recognized in this way at a time when Britain's foreign policy was guided by Lord Curzon himself.

On the basis of these historic facts and these Allied documents, the comment concludes, the Polish Government has taken a determined stand in refusing the so-called Curzon Line as the future Polish-Soviet frontier and the Polish Government will hold fast to this attitude.

Strong Poland Needed

In connection with this question of interpretation of the British guarantee to Poland, both by Poles and some Deputies in the Commons debate following the Churchill speech also cited that on July 30, 1941, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden handed the late Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski a note in which he stated: "I desire also to assure that His Majesty's Government doesn't recognize any territorial changes made in Poland since 1939." The term "also" was used because Mr. Eden's statement was preceded by a similar statement from the Soviet Union.

The Poles also maintain that the best answer to Russian claims to extension westward on the ground of national security is that Poland, which is definitely anti-German, is the best bulwark for Russia against Germany; but that a Poland which loses 11,000,000 of its population and almost half of its territory is hardly likely to be such.

Just Accord Vital

The Anglo-Polish agreement of mutual assistance in which Poland is given guarantees was signed Aug. 25, 1939.

According to Article eight, "this agreement remains in force for a period of five years and shall continue in force unless denounced six months before expiry."

Feb. 25 is a day on which such expiry notice should be given if the treaty is to end. But it is only the fantastic minds of German propagandists that any such idea is entertained.

On the contrary, all possible efforts are being extended here to find a settlement which would satisfy the Soviet Union and Poland and those small nations which are still looking to Britain for moral leadership in a settlement of international problems which must be just and not merely expedient.

'New Broom' in Tammany Hall Kept in Circle of New Deal

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—The "new broom" is at work in Tammany Hall today as Edward V. Loughlin, instated as Chief on Jan. 29, went to work on a general renovation of the organization personnel of his predecessor, Michael J. Kennedy, whose resignation was forced by a Loughlin-organized district leader rebellion.

Thorough as the leadership shake-up may be, however, there remained no doubt that the Manhattan organization will continue right in the New Deal vest-pocket as Democratic national convention time rolls around. Mr. Kennedy was likewise zealously loyal, but went down under the embarrassment of an old-style Tammany scandal that implicated his leadership last election with underworld influence on a State Supreme Court nomination.

The close working arrangement the new leader designs with the Roosevelt Administration was disclosed by Mr. Loughlin at his Thursday session yesterday at Tammany headquarters, which a lean decade of outside-looking-in at City Hall has now reduced to rooms in a mid-town office building. He said he was putting through calls to Tammany Democrats in the House of Representatives to support the President's tax bill veto—it was observable that the six who voted stepped right into line—and made it clear that the same alignment is the Loughlin program for the 22 Tammany delegates to the Democratic national convention if President Roosevelt wants a fourth term.

With respect to the business of heading Kennedy supporters for the Tammany exit, Mr. Loughlin announced he had called for the resignation of Representative James H. Fay, Twelfth Assembly District leader, as Chairman of the Executive Committee. He also will replace the Committee's two Vice-Chairmen, Charles W. Culkin, Third Assembly District leader, and Representative Louis J. Capozzoli of the Thirteenth Congressional District, and also Alexander I. Rorke, Chairman of the Tammany Speakers' Committee, and Andrew M. Lawler, Law Committee head.

Only the elective officers of the Committee—David J. Knott and Bert Stand, Chairman and Secretary, respectively—will continue.

Mr. Faye opposed Mr. Loughlin for the Kennedy succession, and the public seeking of his resignation indicates that he is resisting ouster from organization inner councils.

In the district leader line-up, first Loughlin action was reinstatement of George W. Thompson and Isidore Greenberg, whom Mr. Kennedy removed from the Executive Committee and merged their districts with others.

His Job Had a Stinger

AT THE ANZIO BEACHHEAD, Feb. 25 (AP)—Lieut. George Downing got far more orientation than he expected during nine days of front line duty at the Anzio Beachhead.

Lieutenant Downing, 53 Verbena Ave., Floral Park, New York, was attached to a battalion temporarily so he could give his own unit the benefit of his knowledge of the country and the type of warfare here.

The battalion was in the front line nine days and during most of the time it was cut off. At one time a sergeant and seven men called for mortar fire on their own position when closely attacked. They ducked in their foxholes and suffered only two men wounded, while the Germans caught the full brunt of the fire and lost many men.

Lieutenant Downing was given the task of getting supplies through to the battalion.

Capt. Felix L. Sparks of Miami, Ariz., said the Germans sent fresh troops each day against the battalion.

"The most fanatical were the parachutists," he said. "You would hear a whistle blow and then they would come on, taking no advantage of natural cover, shouting and screaming."

U. S. Pilot Forces 2 Me-109s to Collide

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Feb. 25 (AP)—Thunderbolt Pilot Second Lieut. John A. Forrest, Clio, Mich., claimed today the destruction of two German Messerschmitts in yesterday's raid on Steyr, Austria—without firing a shot.

Ten miles from the target his plane conked out with engine trouble. He was preparing to bail out, when he saw eight Me-109s approaching. He managed to turn his crippled plane into the path of the fighters.

Four of them pulled away. Others came on in such close formation that two of them collided and went down in flames. The other two beat a hasty retreat.

"Whew!" said Lieutenant Forrest. He changed his mind about bailing out, nursed the motor to life, and limped back to his base.

Paraguayans Protest Control of Unions

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 25 (AP)—Paraguayan refugees in Montevideo said yesterday they had received private reports from Asuncion that a general strike was declared in Paraguay on Feb. 15 in protest against a recent Government decree regulating workers' unions.

A manifesto was circulated in the streets of the Paraguayan capital calling the workers and people to fight the regime of President Morinigo and create a national union government.

Those involved in the strike were said to include industrial workers, streetcar operators at Asuncion, employees of Quebracho (tanning extract) factories in the Chaco, and even men working for a North American firm now building roads in several regions of the country. The Government also was said to have been forced to militarize Paraguay's only road, whose workers also were affected.

Mack Loses Two

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25 (AP)—The war wiped two more names off Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics roster today. Told that outfielder Joe Moore is joining the Navy and Rip Radcliffe plans to stay on his Tulsa, Okla., war plant job, Connie commented:

"I'm quite sure we won't lose any more players now, though no one can tell. We've a number of 4-F men and men discharged from the service."

Elmer Riddle, Cincinnati pitcher, appeared in 102 National League games before committing an error.

Pole Partisans And 'Bandits' Harass Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FROM THE POLISH FRONTIER via BERN, Switzerland, Feb. 25—Polish guerrillas and saboteurs have greatly increased their harassment of German troops and occupation authorities as the Russian drive westward continues unchecked.

The active Poles are divided into two broad classifications—regular Partisan units, directed by adherents of the Polish Government in exile or by Russian parachutists, and the so-called Bandits, unattached bands which have been driven to violence by hunger and persecution.

The Partisans usually have definite military goals, such as attacking small German units, mining roads, or blowing up bridges or factories.

Bandits Attack Farms

The Bandits attack farms or estates employed by the Germans. After cutting off all exits, a small group usually enters a farm, kills a pig, cooks it in the kitchen, makes sausages, packs the sausages into knapsacks; and then retires. They cut all wires but do not harm the farmer unless he is German or tries to summon enemy troops.

The bandits frequently give food to Partisans in return for new American weapons. The Bandits often are so strong they can mobilize as many as 300 men to attack an entire village. They are so daring that they even tell what night they are coming and what supplies of food and clothes the inhabitants must have ready for them. Villagers prepare booty and lay it on their doorsteps. If persons are very poor, they are spared. The bandits sometimes attack stations of the Luftwaffe held by crews of six or seven for weather and other reports to German airmen.

Many of the bandits are small peasants or employees in German firms who work during the day and ply their risky trade at night. They choose a leader who decides policy.

No Identification Carried

The Partisans usually are strong enough to attack German units of 30 or 40 men. They usually strike from the forests, take their casualties away with them, and never carry identification papers, as reprisals would be taken against their families.

In one attack described by an eyewitness, the Partisans advanced silently as cats, wearing thick socks instead of shoes. This same witness told of Partisan leaders wearing SS uniforms and speaking perfect Viennese and Berlin German, but with Slovak faces.

Their work at the present stage of the struggle constitutes only pinpricks for the German army, but they are constantly repeated pinpricks and they have a serious cumulative effect.

They put train schedules out of joint. Munition trains and soldiers on leave often do not arrive at the front. On the main lines, there are periods when there is trouble daily, then weeks will pass with nothing happening.

Machine-Gun Raids

Recently, in broad daylight, Partisans dressed as Germans set up machine guns in front of a German café in Warsaw and fired among the guests. The same thing happened in front of a German movie house as the Germans were coming out. In Cracow, a bomb in a package was delivered at a German movie house, but the ticket girl gave it to the police in time.

In Warsaw, German soldiers do not dare to go out alone. In some instances, Germans have been poisoned in crowds by pinpricks. Bandits recently attacked a bank truck in Warsaw, making off with 50,000,000 freshly printed zlotys.

Sabotage also is carried on in a quiet, unobtrusive way by individual unorganized Poles. They spread nails on the streets for the tires of German autos. When the Germans want potatoes, the peasants say they are not ripe yet. On construction jobs, the Poles spill food cans and drop water in gasoline.

Reprisal Executions

The Germans meanwhile, continue to treat the Poles like cattle. Daily the execution of 20 to 30 Polish hostages is announced as revenge for some act of opposition. The hostages are persons arrested for some crime against the war economy or for suspicion of aiding the Partisans.

Most city-bred Poles are forced to live in camps and work on the construction of railways and roads for the German Army or in German-run factories. About 15 per cent are still allowed to roam about free. Small peasants are forced to deliver 60 per cent more products this year than last. Big estates are directly under the Germans and so are the forests, although Polish foresters have been allowed to continue their work. Every Pole with a good suit is branded an intellectual and put in a concentration camp.

Marion Accepted

FORT JACKSON, S. C., Feb. 25 (AP)—Martin Marion, former St. Louis Cardinals shortstop, was accepted for limited military service here after taking a pre-induction physical examination. He lives at Antreville, S. C.

Fort officials were unable to say immediately whether Marion would be sent to an Army reception center, or be returned home to await a call. Marion was examined here on January 24 and was accepted by the Army in a limited service category.

Penn and Princeton have played 86 basketball games, and Penn and Cornell 82.

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Today's Woman

Husband and Family—Then Dogs Are Constance Winant's Interest

By Elizabeth Yates
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Just below my home on the Millville Road there lies a beautiful meadow," said John Gilbert Winant in his first campaign speech for the governorship of New Hampshire, "and across the meadow you can see the Bow Hills, and in my home you can hear the laughter of the children; the joy and peace that rest there are born of an unselfish woman's love. To the tiny valley I owe a sense of space, and to the rolling hills a sense of time, and to the woman a happiness that neither space nor time can efface."

In that home I was talking with that woman—well known to the world as the wife of the United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and well known in her own right as a breeder of some of the finest dogs in the country.

She is slender and graceful, with a quick clipped way of speaking and great ease of humor. Even through diverse threads of conversation flow currents of humor and a rich vein of sympathy, while the efficient direction that manages her kennels during the many months when she is not there is always evident. No matter how far away or for how long the Winant family may be gone during these years of war, the white house overlooking gentle valley and sloping hills is never closed or empty. The soft-spoken Margaret O'Leary, Mrs. Winant's secretary since the children were babies, is there, and the cook who has been preparing the meals for 18 years, as well as the kennel man and Mrs. Leonard, whose special care is the puppies. The house is always open, always ready to be the home from which so much useful living radiates. And always there is that brisk symphony of barking from the kennels at the rear that must be one of the best of all welcomes to those coming home.

Interesting Children

The blue and gold living room in which we sat spoke eloquently of much travel and the richly shared joys of family life. On the piano were ranged several photographs. Mrs. Winant's blue eyes rested on them, each one telling in its way the story of a far-flung family. There was a keen-eyed young man in the uniform of a First Lieutenant of the United States Army Air Force.

"That's my eldest son," she said simply, but there was pride in the even tones of her voice. "He was a bomber pilot, and took part in 15 raids over Germany. He was shot down last October over Munster." She hesitated a moment. "It was a month before we heard anything—and then that he was in a German prison camp." She smiled, the remembrance of that relief was still so near.

"That's Constance. She married a Peruvian, you know, and she lives in Lima." The girl in the photograph was fairer than her mother, but with the same clearly chiseled lines and slender grace.

"And that is your other son?" I asked.

"Yes," she smiled, "my youngest, Rivington. He's just 18. He was at Princeton, but now he's in the Marines, training at Parris Island. I flew back from London this last time to be with him a month before he went off."

My eyes were held by the dark-haired, angular-featured man in the last photograph.

"It's good of my husband, isn't it?" she said warmly.

"Yes—" I agreed, somehow thinking of the time in 1941 when he preceded her to London and before taking off to join him reporters badgered her for some pronouncement. "I really have nothing to say," she told them, "I'm just eager to see my husband."

Wide Horizons

Constance Rivington Russell was born in Princeton, New Jersey, and went to school in New York. When she married a friend of her school days, John Gilbert Winant, her life in Concord began; but the white house on the edge of the city is a pleasant nest from which she flies easily and often afar, winging the Atlantic with zest and dividing her time between her activities in America and her duties in England.

She is quick to say that her main interest is her husband's work and next to that come the dogs.

"I've always been interested in dogs," she said. "When a child I had them, and as soon as I could I began breeding them, dachshunds first and then dalmatians, but for several years I've been working with terriers."

Our conversation swung to dogs in England.

"The feeling for dogs is just as keen as ever there," she went on enthusiastically. "Of course, the big shows have been discontinued for the time, but there are plenty of small open shows all over the country, with the proceeds being given to the Red Cross."

Except for brief periods in America, most of Mrs. Winant's time is spent in London helping her husband in his work. Once, social duties might have constituted most of the life of an ambassador's wife, but a broader sphere of service has been ever widening. Her work may run from the inaugurating of a new air-raid shelter in a settlement house, presenting a fleet of ambulances to the people of Wales from the Welsh community in New York, or opening a children's nursery made possible by gifts from America. In between she will find time to open a dog show or judge at one.

She likes to speak in public as little as she likes to have her picture taken, but when she does speak it often serves as an opportunity to assure the British people of the appreciation and sympathy of the American people. She loves and admires the British, and she knows them well, for she has shared with them nights and days of bombing and full portion of wartime privations.

Every day, when in London, she serves from nine to two at one of the Red Cross clubs. One day, two American privates asked their slender, attractive waitress if she was an American.

"Yes," she replied.

"Married?"

"Yes," she replied again, smiling.

"What's your husband do?"

"He works at the Embassy."

"What's he do there?"

"He's the American Ambassador."

The soldiers laughed at what sounded like a good joke to them.

I asked if I might see some of the puppies, so we went out to the kennels, all so neat and well ordered. In one room the walls were covered with ribbons won at various shows throughout the years. The trophy room had glassed-in cases of silver cups and bowls. Here "Trilby," a fine, bright-eyed Scotty, was being groomed for the coming Boston show.

We stopped to see "Benny," another Scotty, and her babies—week-old mites — and Mrs. Winant, asking Benny's permission, picked up one of them to show me.

A white sign swings on a post at the corner of the driveway. I looked up at it as I left. "Edgarstoune Kennels, Mrs. J. G. Winant," I read, then smiled as I saw beneath it a detachable sign that appears as the occasion warrants, "Puppies for Sale."

Gotham

Mrs. John G. Winant With Her Favorite West Highland, "Pattern," in Her Lap.

British Women Still Seeking Equal Status

By Hedwig Auspitz
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

At the time when the Allies were being desperately hard pressed by the enemy, and all reserves were called upon, Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labor, coined the phrase—"Women have tipped the scales between defeat and victory." From this, and other evidence, optimists immediately concluded that the women who were accorded full citizenship in times of emergency and given equality of sacrifice and obligations, would automatically receive equality of rights. The conclusion was strengthened by the evidence that reached Great Britain from its ally U. S. S. R. that nondiscrimination against women was an asset, not a drawback.

Only Second Class Citizens

Today, after four years of war, however, Britain still seems far from real equality as between the sexes. Rulings, based on old legislation, and new regulations still, in many respects, give women only the status of second class citizens. As an instance, the case of Mrs. Dorothy Ursula Blackwell may be cited. By application of the Married Women's Property Act of 1883 she was ordered by a County Court to hand over to her husband the savings she had made from housekeeping money and from taking in lodgers. Not only was this case lost when taken to the Court of Appeal, but the men who handled it ridiculed the matter by making foolish remarks.

Before 1918 many British women in their struggle for the vote became militant. Today many woman-suffrage sympathizers strongly repudiate militant methods, others believe that the goal would never have been attained wthout militancy. But between the year 1918 and now British women have not ceased to struggle for further emancipation, although today they have adopted the method of persuasion by argument. Two small books, published almost simultaneously, sum up the injustices to which women in Britain are subjected. In "The Lesser Half," by Vera Douie, published by the Women's Publicity Planning Association, the author gives a survey of the laws, regulations, and practices introduced in wartime which discriminate against women. "Mainly for Men," by Ethel M. Wood, published under the auspices of the Woman Power Committee, shows up historically the injustices to which women are subjected.

Legal Cleanup Due

British women have also been consulting their law books and have listed all the laws which discriminate against them (such as the right to earn, the rate for the job, marriage bar, nationality, income tax, savings, insurance, and the moral code). They proposed to "clear the laws and regulations, past and present, of all discrimination based on sex" by the passing of a Bill of Rights. This plan, when first launched, had enormous support. A meeting, held in London, was attended by over 2,000 women and a money collection taken on the spot yielded about £700. Another significant point was that among the women who filled the hall were many who hitherto had not attended this type of meeting. As Mrs. Corbett Ashby, one of the speakers, put it with satisfaction, "I looked into the audience and there was not a face I knew."

London Women's Parliament

Indeed, vast numbers of women—factory workers, trades and professional women and housewives—many of them up to now entirely ignorant of "women's questions," send their delegates to the London Women's Parliament. This body demands that Mrs. Britain of World War No. 2 shall not share the fate of Mrs. Britain of World War No. 1 who, after faithfully supporting the war effort, lost the battle for social improvements on the home front, because she believed that politics should be left to the men of her family. After helping in the mobilization of woman power, the London Women's Parliament has presented its peacetime program which includes equal responsibilities; equal awards; full employment; adequate health services; proper housing; and equal educational facilities for all. These are all unanimous demands representing the plans of pioneering women, in voluntary women's organizations, in which Great Britain has always been so rich and to whom it owes so much.

But will they bring about the desired changes, most of which depend on fundamental alterations of legislation? Practically the only channels through which women can at present reach the legislative bodies of this country are the small number of women members of Parliament and women in local government offices, to which must be added a few progressive men in key positions. One or two trade unions seem to have revised their orthodox views about women's pay, realizing that only by adopting the principle of the rate for the job can cheap labor be eliminated.

Some Progress Noted

The Government, on the other hand, has told women that they cannot expect equal pay in Government offices. And although women were not considered too frail to man gun sites, men only are put in charge of official relief and rehabilitation work. It must, however, be recorded with gratification that by the appointment of Mrs. Margaret Laetitia Stewart-Mackenzie to the staff of the British Embassy in Moscow, a third British woman has recently been given diplomatic status—the other two being Mrs. Betty Gibbs and Miss Craig McGeachy, both in the British Embassy at Washington.

When we try to visualize the future of women in the new Europe we must anticipate that the position in England will not be without its effect on developments abroad, unless sweeping changes take place as a result of the participation of women in the underground resistance movements.

You Can Do Your Part

Here are some suggestions of the War Production Board on how women can help conserve paper:

Small packages, without separate wrappings, can be wrapped together.

Paper bags, cartons and coat-and-suit boxes, handled carefully, can be re-used.

Don't be lavish in using facial tissues and paper towels.

Remember that writing paper is scarce and the demand for it has grown enormously.

If your handwriting sprawls, three words to a line, try to reduce the flourishes.

Gift wrappings, if they mean the slightest waste, should be eliminated.

When a woman joins the shopping bag brigade, she can feel she is making a real war contribution. Her vegetables, carried loose, may be jouncing at the bottom of her utility bag, but food, clothing, and fighting equipment will have proper packaging for shipment to combat areas. Without every packing precaution, essential supplies will not arrive in usable condition. From main overseas bases, shipments may be handled ten times or more before reaching fighting fronts, with exposure to salt spray, rain, tropical heat, moisture, freezing, insects and other natural hazards.

There'll Always Be Problem of Leftovers As Long as the World Has Its Cooks

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So long as there is a cook in the world and a family to feed, someone probably will ask, "What can I do with these leftovers?" And now, when we are being constantly reminded of a possible tightening up of the food situation during the year, all the food you buy and cook looms up with new importance on the kitchen front.

First practical hint to keep the refrigerator from being cluttered is to start a "leftover dish"—one covered dish in which, when practical, you can put all leftovers. A dab of potato, a few peas, a bit of meat are likely to be forgotten if each is tucked away in a corner of the shelf in its own container. But all together, they're in plain sight and ready for combining in hash, soup, a casserole, or salad. It all depends on what kind of food accumulates.

Next, store leftover foods cold and covered and use them up as soon as possible. From time to time, when it's convenient to cook enough food for two meals, plan ahead for using the second installment.

And, eliminate food waste from your kitchen by building an ample file of suggestions and recipes for using leftovers of all kinds. In your kitchen scrapbook or card file, you might find headings like "leftover meat," "leftover fish," "leftover vegetables," and so on, useful guides to conservation.

LEFTOVER VEGETABLES

Reheat mixed vegetables and serve in white sauce or in meat gravy. Or combine with cheese sauce and bread crumbs in a casserole. Or marinate in French dressing, and serve, well chilled, as salad. Or combine with rice and use to stuff baked tomatoes or peppers or onions.

Combine leftover vegetables with some of your victory garden canned tomatoes, a bit of cheese and chopped onion for flavoring. Bring to a boil. Put into a casserole, top with pastry crust or biscuits and bake in a hot oven (425-450° F.) until biscuits are browned.

Add chopped leftover vegetables to meat broth or soup, just long enough ahead of time to heat them thoroughly.

Combine with rice, chopped bacon and seasonings, fry until browned to make a kind of "pilaf" or version of Chinese fried rice.

LEFTOVER BREAD

Here's a good stunt—a little different from the usual bread puddings, fondues, stuffings, French toast, etc. Lay slices of sharp cheese, salted and peppered, between slices of unbuttered or mustard spread bread. Brown sandwiches on both sides in fat in a heavy frying pan, cooking slowly until cheese melts.

LEFTOVER MEATS

Meat and Rice Casserole

2 cups diced cooked meat
Milk or soup stock or bouillon
2 cups cooked rice
2 tablespoons fat or margarine
½ cup grated cheese
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper

Use any kind of leftover meat. Cut into small pieces and moisten with milk or stock. Spread layer of rice in greased baking dish. Place several small pieces of fat or margarine on top and sprinkle with grated cheese. Season with salt and pepper. Then add a layer of chopped meat, pieces of fat and a little grated cheese. Repeat, covering top with rice. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 20 minutes. Serves six.

Meat Quickie

Spread thin layer of moistened chopped cooked meat in a greased baking dish. Spread one inch thick layer of stuffing over the meat. Over this pour medium white sauce and sprinkle with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until meat is thoroughly heated and crumbs are brown, about 30 minutes.

Pork and Apple Casserole

2 cups minced cooked pork
1 cup diced celery
1 cup diced sour apple
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon sage
Pepper
1 cup bread crumbs
½ cup meat stock or gravy
Buttered crumbs

Combine pork, celery, apple, seasonings, bread crumbs and stock or gravy, putting into greased baking dish. Top with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 20 minutes. Serves 6.

SOUPS FROM LEFTOVERS

Poultry Bone Soup

Bones of poultry
Leftover gravy
Cold water
¼ cup sliced carrot
¼ cut diced celery
1 small opion, sliced
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
Poultry scraps, diced

Break carcass into pieces, add gravy and water to cover. Heat to boiling, then simmer 2 to 3 hours. Add carrot, celery, onion, salt, and pepper, cooking ½ hour longer. Strain and add poultry scraps. For soup with a stronger flavor, add 1 or 2 chicken bouillon cubes.

Cream of Vegetable Soup

2 tablespoons minced onion
4 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 tablespoons flour
Salt and pepper to taste
4 cups milk or 2 cups milk and 2 cups water
2 cups diced, cooked vegetables

Cook onion in butter until tender. Stir in flour, salt and pepper. Add milk gradually, and cook until smooth and thickened, stirring constantly. Add vegetables and heat thoroughly. Serves 6.

Here's a P. S. on the whole subject of leftovers—how to avoid them. The answer is to know your kitchen arithmetic, to be Johnny on the spot with your recipe sums. Somewhere in the kitchen, for ready reference, tack up a table showing the number of servings in a pound of food. Then, when you make out the marketing list, have a look at your pin-up chart and plan your purchases accordingly.

Keep Your Broom Sweeping Clean

At this time, when we are being urged to take all possible care of our household equipment, that it may wear longer and continue to function efficiently, a word on the care of brooms may not be amiss.

In the first place, never allow a broom to stand on the floor. Have a hook for it in the kitchen closet and hang it there each time after using. Fiber brooms should be dipped in clear water once a week and hung up to dry. This prevents their becoming brittle and curling at the edges. When your fiber broom is badly soiled, wash it in mild, lukewarm soapsuds, rinse thoroughly in clean, lukewarm water and hang up to dry.

Less care is required to keep corn brooms in good condition. Merely wipe off with a dry cloth after using and keep the bristles off the floor when not in use. Treated in this way, a corn broom will retain its shape and give efficient service longer.

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The Home Forum

"To live and let live"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHY DO MEN so often clamor for worldly acclaim and envy all success except their own? Because they misunderstand the power by which they live. They misinterpret the laws of true success and mistrust the governing ability of God, the infinite One. A true understanding of God and His laws brings to man a true appreciation of Christ Jesus' new commandment, "That ye love one another" (John 15:12), inspiring solicitude for the welfare of all and recognition of the divine fact that the well-being of each is essential to the genuine success of all.

"To live and let live, without clamor for distinction or recognition; to wait on divine Love; to write truth first on the tablet of one's own heart,—this is the sanity and perfection of living, and my human ideal." These words by Mary Baker Eddy in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 2) epitomize the ethics of Christian Science and the humility which is essential to the full understanding of the power of the Christ, Truth.

How does man live? From the first chapter of the Bible to the last there is an overtone of agreement as to the nature of man. In Genesis we read, "God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." The Psalmist prayed (Psalms 17:15), "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness." Jesus said (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

* * *

Man's life, then, is the reflection of the Life which is God; he is the image and likeness of divine Love. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 515), "All that God imparts moves in accord with Him, reflecting goodness and power." And she illustrates by saying: "Your mirrored reflection is your own image or likeness. If you lift a weight, your reflection does this also." She continues on the next page, "As the reflection of yourself appears in the mirror, so you, being spiritual, are the reflection of God."

If you lift a weight your image in the mirror, reflecting you, can claim no power, strength, glory, or distinction of its own. It is simply reflecting your strength and activity. Thus man, reflecting God, expresses the nature and attributes of God, and hence can claim no achievement except that which is imaged forth from God. This does not belittle man, any more than it belittles numbers to say that in mathematics they but mirror the principle of mathematics. Man reflecting the infinite goodness of God is a glorious creature, manifesting God's omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence, and incapable of sin, sickness, and death. He lives in the kingdom of heaven, eternally happy, harmonious, and satisfied.

With all this, however, man is never more or less than "image and likeness," that is, reflection. Power, strength, glory, and distinction are never his personal possession, but only and ever that which he mirrors of God's being. To claim good as personal, either for ourselves or for others, is to mistake the very source of good.

* * *

To reiterate: good is of God, and the good that man expresses is but the imaging forth of God's nature and attributes. With this understanding of the nature of good we can take a forward step in the demonstrable understanding of Christian Science. Gaining in spiritual insight, we look on our brother man with clearer eyes. We take pride and joy in every successful step we see him take, for we know that we are witnessing the unfoldment of good. We desire to see God's likeness everywhere, and we find it as we steadfastly look for it. We reject the limited, material personality of mortal man, for such personality implies something apart from God, the infinite Person—something living and moving and having its being in an orbit of its own, separate from Deity, not reflection. We acknowledge the identity of man as only good, Godlike in expression.

Thus we truly "live and let live," emphasizing good wherever it is seen and expressed, encouraging where encouragement is needed, and desiring the fullest success for all right endeavor. The human heart, thus motivated by love, purity, affection, harmony, and good will, is freed from the thralldom and limitations of envy, hypocrisy, revenge, hatred, mistrust, and selfishness. The Christ, the purity of divine consciousness, permeates human thought, lifting it, healing it, revealing to it the infinite progress of man as God's idea, His image.

This concept of man as the image and likeness of Spirit, God, is basic in Christian Science. The sick healed, the sorrowing comforted, the sinning reformed, all bear heartening witness to the exalting effects of this basic truth, understood and applied. As we learn truly to love God, and to know nought but His expression, we shall find true success, and be happy, satisfied, and glorified in attaining step by step the full understanding of the power of God.

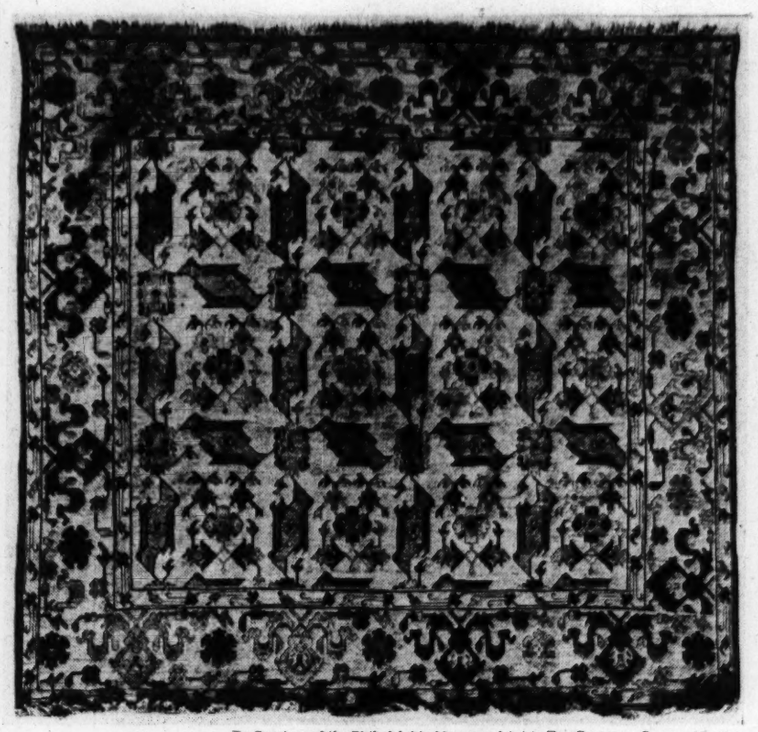
[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Winter Wheat

This is the harvest of the bitter weather,
Planted in autumn, growing under snow,
The ripe grain springing, lovely and urgent,
Green against bare earth where icy rivers flow.

Let this be remembered in the time of waiting,
When the voice falters, the heart-beat is slow,
To reap what was planted in joy and sunlight
And shelter the grain when the cold winds blow.

EDNA L. S. BARKER



By Courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum of Art to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A TURKISH "BIRD" RUG FROM THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

THE LARGE MOTIF of design on the field of this Turkish rug is responsible for the designation "bird" rug. The resemblance to a bird is slight, to be sure, yet enough to signalize a rug of this type. It was manufactured during, or soon after, the reign of Sulayman II (1566-1574).

The field is ivory-colored and the all-over pattern is fawn, brown, red, blue, and purple. This is one among twenty-one beautiful specimens of Persian, Caucasian, Turkish, Egyptian, and Chinese rugs that are part of the superb McIllenny Collection which has recently come to the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

The Melting Pot of Persia

ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO the way from Meshed-i-Ser westward along the Caspian Coast to Resht and Pahlevi was an almost impenetrable jungle and swamp. . . .

The most common road or track was that along the beach. Under the present Shah an excellent gravel-surfaced road, suitable for motor traffic, has recently been completed. Its many substantial bridges give easy access over the streams issuing into the Caspian from ranges which front the Sea along the entire extent of Mazanderan.

There can be few more scenically beautiful roads in the world than this new highway which skirts the Caspian shore from Meshed-i-Ser to Rudisar for more than one hundred and fifty miles. On the one side is the Sea and on the other the lofty Elburz Mountains rising in all their magnificent glory to a height of more than ten thousand feet. Their densely wooded northern slopes descend now abruptly in rugged crags almost to the shores of the Sea, or open in a succession of terraces to make way for rich rice fields or for the cultivation of tea and cotton. . . .

Not only do Mazanderan and Ghilan stand in sharp contrast with the remainder of Persia in point of their fauna and flora, but the very homes of the inhabitants are wholly unlike those of the Persians of the plateau, and the people themselves differ from other Persians in their peculiar dialect and to some extent in their attire. For here is a veritable cauldron into which have been cast Scythians and Medes, Hyrcanians and Parthians, Romans and Greeks, Turks and Tartars, Arabs and Armenians, Jews and Gentiles, Circassians and Slavs.

Houses of sun-dried brick are employed not only elsewhere in Persia but throughout the East, wherever the intense heat of the sun in summer and the cold in winter make such structures peculiarly adapted to the needs of the inhabitants in the absence of wood. But houses of the people of Mazanderan and Ghilan are generally of wood with thatched roofs. In the case of the dwellings of the more well-to-do in the towns, the roofs are of striking red tiles.—From "The Pageant of Persia," by HENRY FILMER. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Winning Fame in an Alien Tongue

IMAGINE THAT AMERICA had no seaboard and no ships, and that as you grew up you had a longing to become a sailor. That this longing became so strong that when you reached manhood you left America and went away to France, . . . taught yourself the French language, . . . and became the captain of a French ship. That, after sailing the seas for twenty years, you retired on land in France, though still visiting America from time to time, and began to write tales in this French which you had acquired instead of your own familiar tongue.

Well, that was what Joseph Conrad (1857-1924), one of the greatest of modern novelists, did. Only, of course, he was not an American, for in America there is no difficulty about going to sea. He was a Pole, and, as Poland had no seaboard, he became an English sailor. His real name was Teodor Josef Korzeniowski. The district of Poland in which he was born was then an inland province of Russia. He grew up speaking Polish and Russian, and of course, like all educated Russians, French, but no English. As a child, though, he had the irresistible yearning to be a sailor. He had heard that English seamen and English ships were the best in the world, and so he decided that he would become an English sailor. At the price of great determination and much hardship, he succeeded. In the silent watches of the night, as the ship, with her great spread of creaking and flapping canvas, swung under the stars—for he passed all his early years in sailing vessels—the Polish apprentice taught himself both English and navigation. He became a captain and cruised in the China seas, in the Indian Ocean, in the West Indies, all over the world. One year he might be in the Malay Straits. Another he might have charge of a steamer which went up from the English Channel to the French river port of Rouen, which he must have found a curious contrast.

It was on board this latter steamer that he completed the manuscript of a novel over which he had lavished the care of years. A novel in English—that alien tongue he had picked up in order to pass his examinations and gain command of a ship. He was nearly forty by now. . . . He submitted his manuscript to a London publisher, with the private determination never to write any more if it should be rejected. Fortunately for the world it was accepted, and the publisher's reader, Mr. Edward Garnett (who became his close friend), said to him, "Why not try another?" The same evening Conrad went home and began his second novel. Thus he abandoned seafaring and settled down in a little farmhouse among the hopfields of the Garden of England (as the county of Kent, southeast of London, is well described), all his time devoted to writing.

It turned out not only that he could write English, but that he could write it supremely well. The critics all praised his books, and the leading English novelists acclaimed him as a master. But the public was slow to recognize him, his books did not sell, and Conrad, when over fifty, and with a wife and children to support, was enduring years of poverty. . . . Then, in 1913, appeared his novel *Chance*. And chance smiled on him. People talked about the book, recommended it one to another, and soon the whole public of England and America was reading it. Conrad at last had come into his own. Thereafter all his books were in demand, all the new ones and those he had written in the long, lean years of his comparative obscurity. —From the Introduction by ESSIE CHAMBERLAIN in "Essays Old and New." (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Accent On Light

IT MAY BE that you're simply lacking in discrimination. This horrid thought occurs from time to time, and appropriately pains you; but if it's true—well, it's true, that's all: and clearly for keeps. So you might as well resign yourself to the fact.

For again and again the same thing happens. Off you're pitched into some new air—into the "alien," or "uncongenial," or the merely "remote"; and although you may manage for a little while to maintain a sense of separation, it is, you know, the flimsiest of illusions—doomed to disintegrate at a word, a glance. Not just *any* word or glance: but those sudden, delicate, lancing ones: those links of light.

Whenever you hear people fastidiously observe (as so often they do): "It's a hopeless place; not a single soul there of one's own sort—" you're torn between admiration for the exquisiteness of their standard and wonderment as to what on earth they mean. Not that you'd blur out all distinctions. Not that you don't even highlight some.

* * *

You're apt, yourself, to feel most at ease with people who've knocked about a bit. People released from identification with one nation, one race, one social formula. People who've forfeited spurious securities, and are geared for experiment, game for risks. People who combine a prizing of the amenities with the ability to dispense with them, and a reverence for meaning with an impudence toward form. People incapable of sloppily confusing the moving with the mawkish, the heroic with the ham; who find sarcasm inexcusable and irony indispensable; who're not above freaking off into the zany, or raising a rumpus, or wringing their hands. People who like sitting in a corner of the Stork Club drawing caricatures of other people on the backs of menus; and people who like meditatively sitting on stiles, doing nothing at all. People who don't give a hoot about diamonds, about First Class tickets, or private baths—and people who're nuts about windy days, climbing hills, swimming rivers, puppies and Mozart and crumpets for tea; the Rockettes at the Music Hall and Emily Dickinson, and going around barefoot and lying in sun; fine French sauces and Edith Evans as Millament, and the looks of Winant and the voice of Shaw; and hillbilly songs and parades and pewter, and the letters of Keats and punting on the Cam; trees stripped of leaves, and dress-up charades, and spider webs sequined with morning dew; stations, wharves—all points of departure; and the moment before a curtain goes up, and the moment after a sharing is done.

People with a certain amount of "margin": with gaps and lapses and excesses and flares—with the stormy stuff of inquiry in their veins, and the stamina to transcend their own indiscretions: to seize upon the substance implied by a mistake. People serene only in the certainty of seeing more; who reach a new point only instantly to perceive some fresh and untracked height ahead. And people who are grounded in the primary fact that the part is forever inseparable from the whole, the ray from full sun.

* * *

You could go on putting down words for pages.

But over and above the trivia of taste, what it would probably all sum up to is that you feel most at ease with people on the move: people in the process of trying to find out what a universe itself is all about.

And, as you say, it's the literal truth that you've never been anywhere—anywhere at all—where you haven't found *somebody* of just this sort.

* * *

"Not a soul," they say, "of one's own sort." And you suppose they mean: not a soul conversant with Henry James's third period and Picasso's blue one; who reads Rilke, Hopkins, Proust, and Ogden Nash; who watches Angna Enters and listens to Bach; who knows what The Colony is, and Sardi's, and The Ivy; not a soul who's even *heard* of Thurber or El Greco. Or perhaps they mean: nobody who can ride or ski. Or nobody with a properly authenticated great-grandfather, and a Club, a Cadillac, a box at the Opera. Nobody who's a solid and respectable conservative—or an enlightened radical—or an aesthete luminously afloat above both. Nobody who's "ordinary," or nobody who's "special"; nobody who knows what it is to be sensitive, or nobody who'll properly get down to brass tacks—

They can mean, of course, anything.

But, whatever they mean, each of them is doing essentially the same thing: identifying himself with a class, a type, with a single aspect of a stupendous whole. It isn't other people he's really indicting: it's his own imperfect range of awareness. His own grave lack.

* * *

For what do the words mean—"one's own sort"? Everybody uses them, in some fashion or other. They're indispensable, of course. For a slovenly washing over of the differences between people is the merest counterfeit of truly perceived oneness. It's negative, passive—and naïve, to boot. It's the romantic's technique, as distinguished from the seer's.

But the words are translatable into something else: they can take on a basic, immemorial meaning.

* * *

Everywhere in people there's an accent to be caught: an accent on darkness or an accent on light. Here is the final simplification, in moral terms. And the final challenge to one's ability to discriminate. For whether a person eats partridge or eels, or plays polo or scrubs floors or knows Greek or plows fields, or has heard or not heard of Thurber and El Greco, seems to have remarkably little to do with his true state of grace: with whether he is still identifying himself with a lack of light—or is, in some measure, kindled free.

Labels are here of no slightest use. Saying banker or stevedore or gentlewoman or huzzy won't tell a thing. Saying Celt or Slav quite misses the mark. It's a totally different order of seeing that's called for—more delicate than the appraisals of the intellect can be: more principled and disciplined than the appraisals of the heart. And one thing is sure: as sure as day. By the accuracy with which you assess another will you, inevitably, define yourself.

"One's own sort," people say: and what is imaged forth is their own stage of sight: mean or magnanimous—it's their own vision.

DORIS PEEL

Starlings

From out of nowhere suddenly they come,
Drop to the earth, rise and sweep on again
As though a wind forever drove them on.
A cloud, that passing drops black birds of rain
Till all are down. Each bird in questing haste,
Restlessly seeking through the grasses sere—
Dead meadows brown, on snow-bare waste—
What can they find to nourish bird-life here?

Then, as in answer to a leader's call,
Each ugly, grotesque bird is merged in one
Dark swirling mass above the tree-tops tall;
A great black arc that reaches toward the sun,
Ending the flight, the column dips and skims
To the bare elm, upon whose branches high
It comes to rest—black-leafing naked limbs—
A silhouette against the wintry sky.

FRANCES LEE

„Żyć i innym dać żyć"

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

DLACZEGO ludzie tak często ubiegają się o doczesne uznanie i z wyjątkiem siebie samych zazdroszczą wszelkiego powodzenia innym? Ponieważ nie rozumieją potęgi, przez którą żyją. Błędnie tłumaczą zasady prawdziwego powodzenia i nie dowierzają rządzącym zdolnościom Boga, w nieskończoność Jednego. Poprawne zrozumienie Boga i Jego praw odkrywa przed człowiekiem prawdziwe ocenienie nowego przykazania Chrystusa Jezusa, „abyście się spółecznie miłowali" (św. Jan 15:12), które uczy opiekowania się dobrem powszechnym i uznania boskiej zasady, że dobre powodzenie każdego z osobna nieodzowne jest do rzeczywistego powodzenia wszystkich.

„Żyć i innym dać żyć bez ubiegania się o odznaczenie i uznanie, oczekiwać na boską Miłość, wypisać prawdę na czele na tablicy swego własnego serca,—oto na tym polega rozum i doskonałość życia, oto jest mój ludzki ideał." Te słowa Mary Baker Eddy wypowiedziane w jej Posłaniu do Kościoła Macierzystego w roku 1902 (str. 2) zawierają w sobie etykę Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i pokorę, jaka jest nieodzowna do pełnego zrozumienia potęgi Chrystusa, Prawdy.

Jak człowiek żyje? Od pierwszego rozdziału Biblii aż do ostatniego istnieje nastrój jednolitego sądu o naturze ludzkiej. W pierwszej księdze, Genesis, czytamy: „Zatém rzekł Bóg: Uczyńmy człowieka na wyobrażenie nasze, według podobieństwa naszego". Psalmista śpiewa: „Ale ja w sprawiedliwości oglądam oblicze twoje; gdy się ocucę, nasycony będę ob azem obliczności twojéj" (Ps. 17:15). Jezus mówi (Jan 5:19): „Nie może Syn sam od siebie nic czynić, jedno co widzi, że Ojciec czyni; albowiem cokolwiek on czyni, to także i Syn czyni".

* * *

Życie człowieka jest zatem odbiciem Życia, którym jest Bóg; człowiek jest wyobrażeniem i podobieństwem Miłości boskiej. Mrs. Eddy pisze w "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma świętego) na str. 515: „Wszystko, w czym Bóg się udziela, porusza się zgodnie z Nim, odbijając dobroć i potęgę". I dodaje następującą ilustrację: „Odbicie nasze w lustrze jest naszym własnym wyobrażeniem i podobieństwem. Jeżeli podnosimy ciężar, to samo czyni nasze odbicie także". Dalej powiada na następnej stronicy: „Podobnie jak nasze odbicie ukazuje się w zwierciadle, człowiek, istota duchowa, jest odbiciem Boga".

Kiedy człowiek podnosi ciężar, jego odbicie w lustrze nie może chlubić się potęgą, siłą, chwałą ani odznaczeniem swoim własnym. Poprostu odbija tylko siłę i czynność postaci stojącej przed lustrem. Tak samo i człowiek jako odbicie Boga wyraża naturę i przymioty Boga, a nie może sam chlubić się żadną własną czynnością z wyjątkiem tego co jest odbiciem Boga. To bynajmniej nie obniża ani nie poniża człowieka, podobnie jak nie umniejsza wartości liczb stwierdzenie, że w matematyce tylko odbijają zasady matematyki. Człowiek odbijający nieskończoną dobroć Boga jest stworzeniem pełnym chwały, wykazującym wszechmoc, wszechwiedzę i wszechobecność Boga i nie podlegający grzechowi, chorobie i śmierci. Żyje w królestwie niebieskim, wieczyście szczęśliwy, harmonijny i zadowolony.

Mimo to wszystko, wszakże, człowiek nigdy nie jest niczym mniej ani więcej niż „wyobrażeniem i podobieństwem" to jest: odbiciem. Potęga, siła, chwała i odznaczenie nie są nigdy jego osobistym posiadaniem, lecz tylko i wyłącznie tym, co on odbija z istoty Boga. Ubiegać się o dobro jako coś osobistego czy to dla siebie czy dla innych, znaczy nie rozumieć prawdziwego źródła dobra.

* * *

Powtórzmy: dobro pochodzi od Boga, a dobro, jakie wyraża człowiek, jest tylko odbiciem natury i przymiotów Boga. Tak rozumiejąc dobro i jego naturę, możemy pójść o krok dalej w wyjaśniającym zrozumieniu Wiedzy Chrzescijańskiej. Zdobywając więcej wglądu duchowego, spoglądamy na naszego bliźniego jaśniejszymi oczyma. Odczuwamy dumę i radość na widok każdego jego postępu i powodzenia, ponieważ wiemy, że patrzymy na rozwój dobra. Pragniemy wszędzie widzieć wyobrażenie i podobieństwo Boga i odnajdujemy je, gdy stale go wyglądamy. Odrzucamy ograniczoną, materialną osobowość śmiertelnego człowieka, bo taka osobowość ma w sobie coś obcego i odrębnego od Boga, Istoty nieskończonej,—coś żyjącego i poruszającego się i mającego swą własną orbitę oddzieloną od Bóstwa, nie odbicie. My uznajemy człowieka tylko jako wyłącznie dobro, podobieństwo Boga w wyrażeniu się.

W ten sposób żyjemy i dajemy innym żyć podkreślając dobro, gdziekolwiek jest widoczne i wyraża się, ośmielając je tam, gdzie dodanie otuchy i zachęcenie jest pomocne, i pragnąc najpełniejszego powodzenia dla każdego prawego dążenia. Serce ludzkie, w ten sposób pobudzane przez miłość, czystość, życzliwość, harmonię i dobrą wolę, oswobodzone jest z niewoli i więzów zazdrości, hipokryzji, zemsty, nienawiści, niedowierzania i samolubstwa. Chrystus, czystość boskiej świadomości, przenika ludzką myśl, podnosząc ją, gojąc ją, objawiając jej nieskończony postęp człowieka jako idei Boga, Jego podobieństwo.

To pojęcie człowieka jako wyobrażenia i podobieństwa Ducha, Boga, stanowi podstawę Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Chory uleczony, przygnębiony pokrzepiony, grzeszny ulepszony, wszyscy oni dają radosne świadectwo podniosłym skutkom tej podstawowej prawdy, zrozumianej i zastosowanej. W miarę jak uczymy się prawdziwie kochać Boga i nie znać nic innego poza Jego wyrazem, znajdziemy prawdziwe powodzenie i będziemy szczęśliwi, zadowoleni i uświetnieni przez zdobywanie krok za krokiem pełnego rozumienia potęgi Boga.

Poetry's Overtone

IT WILL HELP US to appreciate the poetry of the present if we can see it beside that of the past. Thus we shall come to understand the essential unity of spirit that animates good work in whatever age it is produced and in whatever style it is written. . . .

Poetry is primarily an art, and it's most revealing when it is most itself. What it tells us about society is something we have to catch as an overtone from what it tells us about an individual.—From Preface to "The Book of Canadian Poetry," edited by A. J. M. SMITH. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press.)

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German Staff Wants 500,000 Recruits Though War Setup Stays Strong

States Urged to Prepare To Handle Service Ballots

Conferees of House and Senate are deadlocked on absentee vote issue—Council of State Governments contacts governors and election officials of the nation with a guide to their course.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The Council of State Governments said today it is possible that Congress never may reach an agreement on the service vote question.

Accordingly, the States were advised to get set to handle the absentee balloting if necessary.

Conferees of House and Senate are deadlocked. One faction representing the Administration wants a federal ballot. The other says it is a state right.

The Council wrote the governors and election officials of the nation with a guide to their course and in a preamble observed "it is possible that a stalemate may ensue" in Congress.

Meantime, the States should either pass new laws or repeal old ones to accomplish these objectives, the Council said:

Make valid any form of application for an absentee ballot under any federal statute, providing the applicant has a voting residence in that State. Application is to be considered the same as registration, which is to be waived.

Provisions should be made also for mailing a ballot without application if election officials are informed of the voter's name and military address. The Army and Navy cannot provide this information, however.

The ballot should be in such form that it can be fitted into an envelope no larger than 4⅛ by 9½ inches. The weight of the ballot, instructions and the envelope should not exceed 8/10 of an ounce. This is to help insure air mail handling.

Unless federal law provides in the meantime for free postage, the State must arrange to bear this expense.

A ballot is to be considered properly executed if attested by a superior officer. In this connection it is best to have the attesting done by a sergeant or petty officer as commissioned officers may not be available in the war zones.

The absentee ballots should be ready to distribute abroad no later than 45 days before the election—in this case Sept. 23. It would be best to have them ready three months ahead of the election day.

There should be a provision that no serviceman shall be deprived of his vote for having cast his ballot under federal rather than state law.

The states may include in the ballot under the Ramsay Act of 1942 the offices of state, county and other local subdivisions.

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces; Official United States Army Air Forces

The Allied Attack Against the Reich Mounts High

Flying Fortresses are taking an increasing share in the rising offensive from air against Germany. Upper photograph shows formation in flight, lower gives grim reconnaissance record of effect of bombing of Messerschmitt factory at Regensburg, Germany.

Settlement on Palestine Seen in British Hands

Position so secure in Middle East the British can act to prevent recurrence of riots between Arabs and Jews—Trade mission from Egypt now in Jerusalem for negotiations.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 25—Two moves of importance for the future of Palestine and for the whole Arab-Jewish question are being worked out today.

The first is a noticeable hardening of British official opinion in regard to the postwar problem of the Holy Land. The second is the presence in Jerusalem of an Egyptian commercial delegation whose purpose is to increase trade between the two countries.

Evidence that the British are prepared to take a firmer line to prevent a recurrence of the damaging riots between Arabs and Jews which occurred in the 1930's comes from several sides.

Unlike a few years ago, Britain's position in the Middle East is now so secure that it feels able to insist upon any solution which is considered just to both sides regardless of any opposition which it may arouse.

In this connection it is safe to say that Britain doesn't believe that Palestine has yet played its full role in alleviating Jewish suffering throughout the world or in providing refuge for homeless wanderers of that race.

On the other hand Britain's encouragement of the Pan-Arab union ideal and London's obvious intention of guaranteeing Arab friendship for the postwar period are a sufficient pledge that England intends to protect fully the rights of Palestinian Moslems.

The impression I have gathered from talks with Britons is that since Palestine is now committed as a home for both Jews and Arabs, the country must be developed to the fullest extent. This means that if it can be proved that the Holy Land can absorb additional immigrants without harm to the persons already there, Britain will look favorably on the project.

Sentiment seems to be growing among many persons interested in the fate of Palestine in favor of some sort of a permanent international mandate for that country.

It is suggested that control might be exercised by a board consisting of Christians, Jews, and Moslems, and that the board's decisions be backed up either by Britain or by the future world organization which is expected to emerge from this war.

The visit of the Egyptian trade commission to Palestine is considered to be of some importance since it is evidence of improvement in relations between the two countries. Despite the fact that each nation needs many of the products its neighbor could supply, trade has suffered due to Arab-Jewish enemity.

Last fall a limited agreement regarding Palestinian oranges was reached and it is now hoped that a full-scale commercial treaty will result from the present talks.

In referring to the talks, Sir Harold MacMichael, British High Commissioner in Palestine, said he hoped trade between Palestine and Egypt would assume the aspect of a relay race and not of an obstacle race.

"Countries should learn that they depend on each other for prosperity—that mutual dependence renders necessary great cooperation between different governments," he said.

"To cite only one example, Egypt needs a large number of chemical products which Palestine should be able to furnish. We only have to facilitate the means of exchange."

Egypt's desire to reach a trade agreement with its neighbor is indicated by the fact that its delegation is headed by Amin Osman Pasha, Minister of Finance.

Quality Goods Give Brazil Edge in South African Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Brazil appears to be gaining on Argentina in the race to supply South Africa during this war. Its success, according to reports from both sides of the South Atlantic, is due largely to its manufacturers and exporters, with government stimulation, making a closer study of the Dominion's temporary requirements but simultaneously striving for a permanent niche in that market.

From South Africa have emanated frequent complaints against the quality of Argentine goods which have been confirmed by governmental warnings in Buenos Aires issued to those in the export trade. Punitive action has been necessary in some cases. Officials are alert to the danger, but it is only fair to add that profit-snatching has not been limited to Argentina.

Rates Source of Complaint

Another South African complaint is that Argentine ship operators have been charging exorbitant freight rates over an ocean route almost entirely free from war risks. This is an official complaint. It is also pointed out, unofficially, that, at least not until recently, Argentine shipping would not likely to be molested by German undersea or surface raiders even if these were able to operate in far South Atlantic waters.

Argentina, until lately, has done excellent and most remunerative trade with South Africa by shipping textiles, glassware and other goods of its newly developed manufacturing industries. Exchange has been more or less balanced by Argentine imports of Durban coal. Shipments in 1943 totalled 170,000 tons. There was no prewar importation.

Argentine exports to South Africa would not have any competitive chance against those of the United States and Britain, but the latter are not always available in war time. Some Argentine manufacturers, therefore, have been out to snatch profits. Their government assumes a different attitude. It considers, rightly, that Argentina's exporting reputation is involved, and also contends that care and improvement will help win a permanent place in the South African market.

Profiteering Controlled

Brazilian exporters are open to similar temptations of wartime profiteering in South Africa. There appears to have been more control, however, and the country is favored by the fact that trade is between Allies. Brazil, also, has a Merchant Marine more capable of fulfilling immediate needs. The Federal Council of Foreign Tarde, a Brazilian Government agency, appealing for an increase in business, advised exporters to plan sales purely on the assumption of permanent expansion. It said that Brazil was interested in developing trade that would continue to flow normally and naturally after the war.

Allies Foresee Rough Road to Victory

Drastic measures taken by Reich civilian authorities to fill quotas; ranks of exemptees raided.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wanted: 500,000 recruits for the German Army.

This figure which was revealed by German underground sources as the High Command's minimum and "at once!" demand is almost twice the number with which the German Generals said they would be satisfied only six weeks ago.

The increase may be due mainly to the recent heavy losses in Russia and, to a smaller degree, to the mounting requirements of the Italian and Balkan fronts and the western invasion threat.

To fill the quota fixed by the High Command German civilian authorities are resorting to the most drastic measures. Direct recruiting has been extended to the highest and lowest age groups and to German citizens as well as to foreign-born "Reichsangehörigen" persons presumed to be German citizens. Boys from 16 up are the youngest recruits and men of 60 the oldest. Partial military service starts at 14 years, in some instances even at 10 years.

In Upper Silesia, Wartheland and the Government General of Poland male members of the "Volksgruppe 3," which is just another term for Poles, were declared German nationals and forthwith taken into the Army. Two weeks later the same measure was applied to the Gau Danzig.

Draft Exemptions Revoked

Other measures are: The transferring of Luftwaffe ground personnel to combat units; revocation of the draft exemption granted to last sons of parents whose other sons had been killed in action; replacement of German industrial and agricultural laborers by women, children, and foreign workers.

The Hitler Youth groups are being combed for boys and girls suitable for employment in factories or antiaircraft units. Thousands of girls are being graduated from high school prematurely and without tests and assigned to factories all over the Reich.

The Supreme Defense Council (Ministerrat für Reichsverteidigung) has decreed that children from 10 years up may be employed "in such war industries where their nimble fingers can be put to good use." The city of Hamburg has recalled from their evacuation camps all girls who are physically fit to work in the rebuilt Hamburg factories.

The urgent need to make good for the tremendous manpower losses of the last two months was most strikingly revealed in the Sauckel appeal of Feb. 18. In this appeal Fritz Sauckel, Commissioner-General for Labor, called for volunteer workers regardless of age.

He asked all German men and women who have not yet been enrolled under the terms of the National Mobilization to register at once for work in the National Socialist Community of Life, Distress and Fate." The appeal was specifically directed to women over 56 years and mothers of two or more children less than six years old.

Larger Shares in Defense

A partial easing of the military manpower shortage shall also be brought about by making local governments in occupied territories take over large shares in security and defense measures. This applies to France, where the police legions of Joseph Darnand have initiated a terror regime, to Norway where Minister of the Interior Jonas Lie has been entrusted with the "accelerated" organization of a National Defense Force, and to Latvia and Estonia where all able-bodied men have been called to the colors.

As a result of all these steps the quota of 500,000 recruits is likely to be produced in time. However, it is just as likely that by that time when the new battalions will have joined the ranks, military events will have forced the German High Command to make additional demands. If so the only course left open for the Reich Government would be the drafting for combat duty of SS and SA units, originally intended for watching the home front, and of the hitherto deferred Party officials, numbering several hundred thousands.

Manpower Situation

The following tabulations give an approximate picture of Germany's present manpower situation:

Military Reserves:

Total male population September, 1939	41,500,000
In age groups from 17 to 60	26,900,000
Deferred from military service.	
Government and Party officials, agricultural and industrial workers, political prisoners, physically unfit	8,080,000
Total of inductible persons	18,820,000
Estimated losses from September, 1939, until Feb. 17, 1944 (soldiers killed, crippled, or taken prisoners)	6,500,000
Present military manpower potential	12,320,000

Probable distribution of forces:

Place	No. of men
Russia	4,000,000
Italy	255,000
Balkans	300,000
Dodecanese	47,000
Finland	105,000
Norway and Baltic	105,000
Denmark	75,000
Holland, Belgium, and France	600,000
Total of ground forces outside Germany	5,487,000
Soldiers in German garrisons for training and security purposes	1,500,000
Air Force and Navy	2,000,000
SS and other special guards	800,000
Police	250,000
Antiaircraft units (flak personnel, fire brigades, rescue squads, etc.)	1,000,000
Organization Todt and other labor battalions	700,000
Total of military and semi-military forces	11,737,000

The difference between the final figures does not necessarily mean that Germany has a reserve of some 600,000 men, as the actual number of "deferred" men may considerably exceed the estimate of 8,080,000 men.

By the end of 1944, some 400,000 German boys born in 1928 will be available for induction. Considering the average annual loss of 1,500,000 men in killed, crippled, and prisoners of war, the natural accretion would seem to fall short by about 1,000,000 of Germany's requirements.

Two Views on Germany's Strength

How strong does Germany remain?

The following views, one compiled by the Associated Press and the other by a recognized authority on German military and civilian affairs, may help to provide partial answers to this puzzling question.

In some respects, the two articles may be described as the pro and con of the matter, although neither professes to be a definitive analysis of the Reich's power.

Mr. Pisko's research has apparently convinced him that the German Army is rapidly approaching a manpower crisis, while the Associated Press's informants evidently believe Hitler is still some distance from the bottom of the manpower barrel. The two articles also are at considerable variance on the number of teen-aged recruits each new year brings into the Wehrmacht.

Little danger of collapse found in Allied survey of effects of bombing and setbacks in Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—In the opinion of Allied military leaders—an opinion reflected in Prime Minister Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on Feb. 22—Hitler still has a mighty war machine at his disposal.

Here is a picture of Nazi military might as compiled from the opinions of two top Allied officers charged with assessing German strength and from information obtained from an anti-Nazi German underground leader aiding the Allied cause.

None of these men believe that a combination of Allied bombing and Russian ground successes will cause a German collapse, although they acknowledge the contributions of both.

None of them believe that a civilian revolution is possible at the moment.

All are convinced that sanguinary, large-scale battles must be waged on the Western Front to beat the Germans into submission.

All say that German reserve stocks are low, but that German ground forces have no serious shortage of war materials.

They agree that roughly German military strength is in about the same relative position as it was in 1917 in World War I.

Summary of Situation

In general they sum the situation up this way:

1. Civilian strength: Allied demands for unconditional surrender and the Russian determination to crush Germany have hardened both civilians and soldiers to the point where they feel they must stand fast to the last. There is nothing in sight to open a wedge in home front morale like President Wilson's 14 points.

The Germany of the Kaiser had no grip on civilian life comparable to that exercised by the Gestapo.

2. The German Army: Despite huge losses on the Russian front, estimated to have been between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 men in the last eight months, Hitler has not yet reached the bottom of the manpower barrel.

The German Army still has the same number of divisions with which it started the war—over 300. These divisions have dropped in strength from 15,000 to 10,000 or 12,000 men in some cases.

Most of Mobility Kept

Each year a new military class brings 600,000 to 800,000 teen-aged recruits into the Army.

There is no scarcity of arms, although production has been heavily cut.

The German Army has lost little of its mobility.

There is some shortage of tanks, but defensive warfare in which the Germans now are engaged uses less tanks.

3. Air strength: In contrast to the Army, the Air Force has been striking less and less vigorously, and some believe that the crack in the German military front—which developed in the Navy in the last war—may come in the Air Force this time.

By concentrating on fighter production, however, the Geermans have maintained their front line defensive strength at a fruly high level.

Washington Women Study Art of Controlled Speech

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—In this year of international stress, some of Washington's most prominent matrons are flocking to learn the art of public speaking.

They are the wives of Supreme Court justices, members of Congress and other government officials, and they not only are learning how to make "persuasive" speeches but they also are touring Washington bureaus to learn how this government operates.

A select group limited to 23 meets once a week to be told how to act on a public platform and how to think on their fleet.

The women are coached—for a fee—by Mrs. Hugh Butler, wife of a Lieutenant Colonel, who says that as a sideline she tries to tell them how to handle the giving out of news.

In seven years here Mrs. Butler has coached 200 wives of members of Congress, one Congresswoman whose identity she mustn't reveal, and numerous other wives of the governmental elite.

When the war came, Mrs. Butler says, the number of "Congressional" speech pupils slumped "because they took up Red Cross work or the like."

A current class—and Mrs. Butler keeps them going like roundelays—includes Mrs. Owen J. Roberts, wife of the Associate Supreme Court justice; Mrs. Bradley Dewey, wife of the Rubber Director; Mrs. Homer Ferguson, wife of the Senator from Michigan; Mrs. Norris Poulson, wife of a first-term Representative from California, and Lady Owen Dixon, wife of the Australian Ambassador who finds herself in great demand from women's groups who want her to tell them all about Australia.

Roosevelt Away 'Somewhere' In Respite From Burdens

WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY, Feb. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt, slow to shake off effects of a recent attack of influenza, is getting a measure of rest and relaxation away from politically stormy Washington.

He is isolated personally from representatives of the press.

But it would be inaccurate to say that he is isolated also from the repercussions of his veto of the second wartime tax bill since special facilities permit him almost instant communication with the White House.

The Chief Executive himself had disclosed that he was out of town when he urged Senate Majority Leader Barkley not to resign in protest against the tax bill veto. No official explanation of his adsence has been forthcoming.

His personal physician, Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, had been urging him to get out of the Capital, to take it easy for a time and regain his strength. Dr. McIntire has seen no cause for alarm over the condition of his No. 1 patient.

When a storm of revolt broke in Congress over the tax veto and Senator Barkley announced he was quitting as Senate leader, White House reporters immediately followed the President out of town. They had no access to his retreat and were advised by members of his staff that no inquiries would be accepted or answered and that any news or statements would be cleared through the White House in Washington.

On only a few occasions since Pearl Harbor have reporters been invited to travel with the President. This is the first instance in which, because of the importance of news developments, they have followed the presidential party without invitation.

In Washington, Stephen Early, presidential secretary, reported that Mr. Roosevelt was keeping in closest touch with the White House.

The subject was opened at Mr. Early's press conference by questions concerning a story written by John H. Crider, White House correspondent of the New York Times. This story was datelined "With President Roosevelt" and reported that the President had made himself incommunicado with respect to correspondents.

Mr. Early was questioned about the President's health. He said that the dateline on Mr. Crider's story was incorrect, because the correspondents were not "with" the President.

"It can hardly be said," Mr. Early commented, "that the correspondents deserve any great credit for going near the President. They were told by this office in confidence where he was and they knew, therefore, where to go. They were also told that if the President had any news to give out, it would be given out by this office, and not by the staff accompanying him."

Man Jailed by Duce Named Purge Chief

NAPLES, Italy, Feb. 25 (AP)—Tito Zaniboni, a Socialist who spent 18 years in prison for an alleged attempt to assassinate Mussolini, has been appointed High Commissioner of National Purging by Premier Pietro Badoglio to investigate and try pro-Fascist Italians.

Signor Zaniboni was arrested and tried with Gen. Luigi Capello in 1925, charged with setting up a gun in a hotel window facing the Chigi Palace in Rome, where Mussolini had his offices, with the intention of firing on him when he appeared on the balcony.

Natural Rubber Excess Dwindles

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The American-British-Canadian Raw Materials Board said yesterday that the United Nations "are consuming natural rubber at a considerably greater rate than we are receiving it" and before the year is over may be below the safe minimum supply.

This minimum, as set by the Baruch rubber report, is 100,000 tons.

"Synthetic rubber has not dispensed with the need for natural rubber," the Board said in a statement. "All experience to date indicates that certain products such as surgical goods, truck and bus tires and a variety of war items still require varying percentages of natural rubber."

The Board called it essential "that the greatest possible economy in the use of natural rubber continue to be maintained and that every step be taken to increase the amount of natural rubber available."

Brazil is now the chief source.

Mandatory Orders For Uniforms Coming

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—The War Department moved yesterday to place mandatory orders with clothing manufacturers for more than 75,000 Army officer uniforms, after manufacturers reported they were too busy on civilian and other production to bid on the Army requirements.

The Quartermaster General asked Jan. 21 for bids on 116,902 uniforms but received bids on only 22,700. A renewed appeal brought in 17,500 additional bids.

To meet this situation, Acting Secretary of War Patterson instructed the Quartermaster General to place mandatory orders on certain clothing manufacturers unless they submitted bids immediately for the needed quantity—76,702 uniforms not covered in bids already received immediately.

"Where producers have the facilities but refuse to produce military items at fair prices, the War Department will then use its powers authorized in the Selective Service Act."

Florida Tourists: How to Get Home

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 25 (AP)—An uncounted number of northern tourists who drove to Florida are stranded in resort areas with no gasoline and the big crush hasn't even begun.

"You haven't heard anything yet," said ration board officials at Miami. "Wait until Hialeah Park closes March 4."

Already, about 1,200 applications for extra gasoline have been denied at Miami and hundreds of others are being turned down daily. The Chamber of Commerce there said scores daily are asking help in finding railroad transportation for themselves and their automobiles.

"When tourists in Florida holler because they cannot get gasoline to return to their homes, it looks as though the Florida boards are to blame—and it's downright embarrassing," declared Director Butler of the State Office of Price Administration.

"Florida motorists were checked in North Carolina last summer and now I think it's time the northern motorists were checked in Florida this winter."

Soviet Marshals Get High Honor

LONDON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Three Marshals of the Soviet Union, Semeon M. Budyenny, Klementi Y. Voroshilov, and Boris Shaposhniko, have been awarded the Order of Suvorov, First Class, the Moscow Radio announced Feb. 22.

Promotion of five Russian officers to the rank of Marshal and the elevation of N. N. Voronov to Chief Marshal of Artillery was announced on Feb. 21.

The new Marshals are A. A. Novikov [aviation]; N. D. Yakovlev [artillery]; P. A. Rotmistrov and Y. N. Fedorenko [tank troops], and Ivan Peresypkin [signal troops].

Whitewash Issue Ends FCC Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (AP)—Eugene L. Garey, counsel to the House Committee to investigate the Federal Communications Commission today announced his resignation and that of three of his associates in a letter charging Chairman Clarence F. Lea (D) of Calofirnia, with "converting the investigation to a sheer whitewashing affair."

Public hearings were opened recently in connection with the sale of radio station WMCA to Edward Noble, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce under Harry Hopkins. The previous owner, Donald Flamm, had charged the sale was made "under duress" in that he had been threatened with loss of his FCC license if he did not sell.

"I am in receipt," said Mr. Garey's letter, "of what purports to be a copy of the minutes of an alleged meeting of the Committee from which it appears that a majority of the Committee have determined to discontinue further hearings in this matter."

Delegates Filed By Californians

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Feb. 25 (AP)—The Warren for President State-wide Campaign Committee yesterday filed its list of 50 delegates to the Republican National Convention.

Although technically pledged to California Gov. Earl Warren for the Presidential nomination, State Senator Edward H. Tickle, Republican State Chairman, said that the proposed delegation represents a cross-section of Republican thought in the State. He said it includes outspoken adherents of Wendell L. Willkie, Thomas E. Dewey, John Bricker, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and "perhaps of every man who has been prominently mentioned for the nomination."

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	1,162,110
1944 volume to date	32,019,810
1943 volue to date	38,307,696

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	51.4	Prev. day	51.3
Month ago	50.2	Year ago	46.1
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	9	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	+ ⅛
Acme Sti 3a	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
Adams Exp ⅛g	25	11	11	11	
Adams-Millis ⅛e	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	25	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	17	25	24⅝	24⅝	
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	2	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
Allied Kid (1a)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	20	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
Allied Strs 1	20	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	6	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Amal Leather	2	3	3	3	
Amerada Pet ⅓e	616	84	84	84	
AmAgChDel 1.20a	2	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	16	62¼	61⅜	62¼	+ ⅛
Am Bank N .20e	7	16⅜	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
Am Bosch (⅓e)	10	12⅝	12	12⅝	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Am Can 3	260	83	83	83	
Am Can pf 7 †	30	175¼	175	175	
Am Car & Fdy 4g	3	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 1.40g	2	73½	73⅜	73⅜	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cable ⅓e	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
Am For Pow	15	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 1¾k	2	70½	70½	70½	—2⅛
Am&FPS7pf 1¾k	9	81½	81	81¼	—2½
Am&FP 2pf	24	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	5	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
AmHomePd 2.40a	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	
Am Ice	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Am Interna ⅓g	21	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locom ½g	20	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
Am Locom pf 7	1	84½	84½	84½	
Am M&Fdy .80	*4	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am M&Met 1	2	9½	9½	9½	
Am Metal (¼e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
AmNewsCo 1.80	†380	33½	32¾	33½	+ ⅝
Am Pow & Lt	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am P&L $5 pf	27	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	21	46⅜	45⅞	46⅜	
Am Rad&StS .10e	87	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
Am R Mill .20e	16	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
AmRolMpf 4½	†300	67¾	67¼	67½	
Am Safety Raz 1g	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Am Sh Bldg 1e	† 8	29	29	29	
Am Smelt & R 2	6	37½	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf 7	† 80	150	149½	149½	—1½
Am Snuff .60e	2	42	41¾	41¾	— ¼
Am Stl Fdrs 2	50	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	117	117	117	+1
Am Tel & Tel 9	24	158⅝	158⅜	158⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	4	58	58	58	—1
Am Tob B 3a	8	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	†160	145⅞	145½	145⅞	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ⅓g	44	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1⅔e	6	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	201	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
Am Woolen	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Am Wool pf 2k	100	75¾	75	75	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Am Zinc pf 2¼k	1	45	45	45	+1
AnacondaCop 2½g	23	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
Archer Hock Gl 1g	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Andes Copper 1	1	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Arch-Dan-M (⅓e)	3	47	45½	47	+2
Armour & Co	11	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Armour&Co pref 3k	4	83½	83⅛	83½	+ ⅛
Armstrong Crk ⅓e	4	37½	37½	37½	
Artloom Corp .10e	4	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	20	108¾	108¾	108¾	+1¾
Assd D Gds 1.40e	3	13	12⅞	13	
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	10	95¾	95¾	95¾	
Assd DGd 2 pf7	†300	89	88¼	88¼	—1¼
Atch T&SF 1½e	33	64⅞	64	64	— ⅝
Atch T&S F pf 5	2	90½	90	90	
Atl Coast Line 3g	46	36¾	35¾	36	— ⅜
Atl Refining (¾e)	15	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅜
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (1⅓e)	5	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd ⅓e †	10	56	56	56	— ⅛
Atlas Tack 1.15g	2	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Aust Nicholls	3	7¼	7½	7¼	+ ⅛
Aust N prA113⅛k †	50	73	73	73	
Aviation Co .20g	48	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	18	8⅛	7⅞	8	
Balt & Ohio pf	9	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	9	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Bath Iron Wks 2e	40	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Beech Creek 2 †	210	34	33½	34	+ ¼
Bell Airc 1a	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Bendix Aviat 3	5	35¼	35⅛	35¼	
Benef In Ln 1.35g	2	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
Best Foods ⅓e	5	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Beth Steel (1½e)	12	59	58¼	58⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	2	118½	118½	118½	+1¾
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ½
Bir & Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	
Blaw-Knox .60g	8	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Bliss & L ¾e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Boeing Airplane2g	16	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	90½	90½	90½	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	49½	49½	49½	— ½
Bond Strs 2	2	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
Borden Co .40 e	2	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	10	36½	36⅛	36⅜	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	14	29½	29¼	29¾	
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	15	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
Brunswk-Balke ⅓e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	7	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†130	56¼	56	56	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ½g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co 1e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Bulova Watch 2	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Burl Mills (.40e)	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
Burling pf 5	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
Burr Add Ma .20e	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Term .20g	22	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Bush T Bpf 3¾k †	50	48¼	48	48	+ ½
Butler Bros (.15e)	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¾g	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Byers A M Co	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Byers pf 7 †	10	76	76	76	— ¼
Calif Pack 1½	3	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	4	7⅛	1¾	1¾	
Calumet Hec .85g	4	7	6⅞	7	
Campbell Wy1¼g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼g	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
Canad Pacific ½e	19	10⅜	10	10⅛	
Cap Adm pf 3 †	50	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Caro C&O 5	†180	100	99⅝	100	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen ¼g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Case (JI) Co	6	36	35⅞	36	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	47½	47	47	+ ⅜
Celanese Cp ½pf*	9	37¼	37	37	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	119½	119½	119½	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	10	123	123	123	
Celotex Corp ½g	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	†390	17½	17½	17½	
Cent Aguirre 1½	10	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Cent Foundry	10	3	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
Cent R R N J	1	12	12	12	— ¼
CentVioletaSug 1g	6	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ⅓e	10	32½	32¼	32¼	— ½
Cert-teed 6 pf	†180	60¼	59¾	60	
Chain Belt ¼e	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
Champ Pap & F 1	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	10	47¼	47	47⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill 1½g	15	8⅛	8	8	
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	12	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Chi Grt West	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Chi Grt W pf ⅞k	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	— ¼
Chi No West wi	25	28	27½	27½	— ¾
Chi No West pf wi	33	56⅞	56¼	56¼	— ¾
Chi Mail Or .15e	4	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	6	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Chrysler Corp 3	•11	80⅜	80⅛	80¼	+ ⅛
City I&F 1.20	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
City I&F pf6¼ †	10	105	105	105	
City Stores	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Clev E I pf 4½ †	10	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	6	35¾	35½	35½	
Cluett Peabody 2	2	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+ ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	3	112	112	112	
Colgate-P-P ⅓a	12	25¼	25	25	
Col-P-P pf 4¼ †	20	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ¼e	2	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
Col & South	†370	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf †	3	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	50	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Colum B cast A .40e	1	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Colum B cast B .40e	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Colum G&E .10g	332	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	2	79¾	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	30	74	72	74	+1½
Colum Pict ⅓e	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Colum Carbon 4	1	84	84	84	—1
Comi Credit 3	23	39½	39⅛	39⅛	
Comi Invest Tr 3	28	41⅝	41	41⅜	— ⅝
Comi Solv .60g	20	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Comwlth&South	292	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Com Ed 1.40	29	26⅛	25⅞	26	
Conde Nast ⅓g	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 2g	4	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	29	22	21¾	22	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	
Cons Film Ind	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Cons F Ind pf 1g	8	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	21	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	21	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee ⅓e	32	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vol pf 1¼	7	21⅞	21½	21½	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	6	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	20	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅜
Container Co ¼e	5	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	
Cont Bak ⅓e	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Cont Can ¼e	6	55⅜	55⅛	55⅜	— ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	44¾	44¼	44¾	— ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	13	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	4	32¼	31¾	31¾	
Cont Steel ¼e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Copper Bess 1½g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Copper Bess pf3 †	30	40	40	40	
CopperweldStl .80	10	12¾	12	12	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	80	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅜
Corn Prod 2.60	4	57	56¾	57	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	50	180½	180½	180½	
Cornell-D E .20e	2	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Coty Internat	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Crane Co 1g	10	19¼	19	19	
Crane Co pf 5 †	50	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ⅓ag	3	28⅝	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
Crown Zeller ⅓e	6	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf5 †	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Crucible Steel 3g	14	31½	31	31	
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	77⅞	77	77¼	+ ⅜
Cuba R R pf †	3300	25⅝	23⅞	26	+2⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	39	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	2	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	15	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	4	43	42½	43	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright⅓ag	23	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	12	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler Ham 1¼e	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	8	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
Deere & Co 2g	18	38¾	38½	38¾	
Del & Hudson	127	24¾	22½	23⅞	+1⅛
Del Lack&West	46	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	
Detroit Ed .30e	18	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
Devon&Ray A 1 †	60	34	33½	33½	
Diam T Mot 1¼g	19	15¾	15	15¾	+ ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	9	29¼	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ½g	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
Dixie C A 2½	†100	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Doehler D C 17½g	4	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	21	23⅜	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	4	57¼	56½	56½	— ¼
Dow Chem 3	3	122⅛	122	122⅛	+ ⅛
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108⅞	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	2	30⅛	30	30	
Dunhill Int	22	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
duPont de N4¾4g	•6	139¾	139½	139¾	+ ⅛
duPont pf 4½	1	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	+ ⅝
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	30	118	118	118	
Eagle P Ld .60g	1	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Eastern Air L	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
East Roll M .10g	8	8	7¾	7⅞	
East Kodak pf6 †	10	178	178	178	
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite 1⅔e	3	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	•3	10½	10⅜	10½	
El Power & Lt	60	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	93⅜	8	89⅜	+1⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	64	95	92⅜	95	+2¾
El Storage Bat 2	1	42½	42½	42⅜	— ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	3	30	29⅞	30	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	269	12⅝	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
Eng P .$ $5 pf5 †	770	95½	94	95½	+ ⅛
EPS$5¼pf5½ †	120	97	96	97	+2
Eng P $ S6pf6 †	90	58¼	.73¼	81¼	+ ½
Erie RR 1g	10	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	48	12½	12	12⅜	
Erie RR pf A 5	6	54½	54	54	— ⅝
Eureka V Cl ⅓e	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Evans Products	3	12	12	12	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅝
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	22	23⅛	22⅝	23	
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	11	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
FedLt&Tract1½g	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Fed M & S ⅓g	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
Fed MotTruck .40	6	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	
FedDStrspf4¼ †	90	95½	95	95	
Ferro Enam ¼e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	47	46⅞	47	
Firestone T&R ⅔e	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅜
FirstNatStrs 2½	3	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ½
Flintkote .90g	32	22¼	22	22	
Flintkotepf4½ †	10	105½	105½	105½	
Follansbee Stl	3	8	8	8	
Food Mach 1¾g	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ¼
Foster Wheeler	4	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
FostWh6pf 1½ †	20	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	10	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
Frank Simon pf	7	20	90	87	90	+6
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	
Fruehauf Tra .40e	3	31½	31¼	31½	
Fruehauf T pf5 †	30	107¾	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Gabriel Co .20g	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Gair Robt pf1.20	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont ⅓aa	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Gen Baking .15e	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Gen Bronze .60g	32	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	1	5¾	5¼	5¼	
Gen Cable A	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	160	90	89¼	89¼	— ¾
Gen Cigar (1)	4	28	27¾	27¾	— ½
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	144½	144½	144½	
Gen Elec 1.40	48	35⅜	35⅛	35¼	
Gen Foods 1.60	4	41⅞	41½	41¾	
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	30	115	114½	115	+ ½
Gen G & El A	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
Gen Mills 4	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
Gen Motors ⅔e	21	55	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	3	128	127¾	127¾	— ¼
Gen Out Advert	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Print Ink .40	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Gen Ry Sig 1½g	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Gen Shoe ¼e	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1½k †	80	85	84½	84¼	—1⅝
Gen T&R 1g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	50	102	101½	102	+1
GilletteSafR .70g	60	9¼	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	78½	78½	78½	— ½
Gimbel Bros .15e	5	12⅛	12	12	
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	2	3½	3½	3½	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	100	100	100	
Goodrich B F 2g	5	42⅝	42⅜	42½	
Goodyear T&R ½e	13	39⅞	39⅝	39¾	
Grth Hosiery ½g	4	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
GraniteCS .52½g	4	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Grant W T pf 1	1	24	24	24	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	8	15	15	15	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	8	31	30½	30½	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	7	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
Green H L 2a	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Greyhound Corp 1	4	21¼	21	21	— ¼
Greyhound pf .55	1	11½	11½	11½	
GrumAircEn 1½pg	1	12½	12½	12½	
Guantan Sugar	2	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	†100	135½	134½	134½	—1½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	3	44¾	44½	44½	— ¼
Gulf Oil 1a	10	45⅝	45½	45½	
Hall WF Print 1a	1	16	16	16	
Hamil Watch .80	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
HannaMAS5pf5 †	50	106¼	106½	106½	—1
Harb-Walker 1	2	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
Hab-Walk pf 6 †	10	143	143	143	
Hayes Indust ⅓e	4	7½	7⅜	7½	
Hayes Mfg	21	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ⅛
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†180	102	101	102	+1¼
Helme G W 1¼e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	+5⅝
Hercules Motor 1	75	27	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
Hercules Pdr 2½g	2	79	79	79	— ¼
Hercules P pf 6 †	20	132	132	132	
Holland Furn 2	2	38	38	38	
Hollander&Son⅓e	2	16¼	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	1	15⅜	15	15	
Homestake Min	6	43¾	42	43¾	+1⅜
Houd-Hersh B 1a	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	64	63¾	64	
Houston Oil	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Howe Sound 3	3	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Hudson & Man	2	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	5	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	88	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Idaho Pow 1.60	9	25	24	25	
Illinois Central	52	16⅜	15⅞	16	
Ill Central LL 4 †	20	56½	56⅛	56½	— ⅛
Ill Central pf	3	26¼	.6	36	— ¼
Inapls P&L .30e	4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand pf 6 †	30	160	160	160	
Inland Steel (1e)	1	74	74	74	—

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9	10¼
American Hardware Co	28½	30½
American Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
American Manufac 5 pf	87¾	...
American Wringer Co	7¾	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	35¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	78¾	...
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44	47¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¼	29¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18¾	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	...
Bendex Home Appliance	5¾	6½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15½	16¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	71¾	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	18¾	20¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32¾	35¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	32½	35¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	31½	33¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27
Draper Corporation	65¾	71¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¾	17¾
Eastern Corporation	7¾	9¼
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¾
Exolon Co	7¾	9¾
Family Finance Inc	10¾	12
Family Finance pf A	23½	25¾
Food Fir Stores Inc	43¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	33¾	36
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¾
General Machinery	21¾	24
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8	9¾
Goodall Worsted Company	38¼	41¼
Graton & Knight Co	87¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	54¾	...
Greenfield Tap & Die $1.50 cv pf	15	...
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¾	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	25¾	27¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	76¾	78½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15¾	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	32½	34½
International Machine Tool	10¾	11
Keith George E Co	60	...
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	19¾	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34½	36½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	46¼	48¼
Martin-Rockwell Corp	60½	63¾
Merck & Co	40½	43¾
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	63¾	68¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¼	22¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64¾	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	37
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73	77
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	30¾
National Metal & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	12¾	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	56¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	48
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	21¾	35
Ohio Finance	8¾	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38	41¼
Parker Appliance	13¾	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	113½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28½	30¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28½	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	...
Sanford Mills	38½	41½
Submarine Signal Co	26	28½
Tampax Inc	5¾	6½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3½
United Elastic Corp	15¾	17¾
U S Envelope Company	59¾	64¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	113¾	118¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	74
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23½	25
Warner & Swasey Co	9¾	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36½
Warren Bros Class C	9½	10¾
West Point Manufacturing	44	47
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	11¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¼	...
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	106¾	108¼
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	101⅞	103¼
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	103¾	105¼
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109	110½
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	106¾	...
Springfield G&E	5	1957	104¾	...
St Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	102	...
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107½	109

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	102¾	106¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¾	112¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	90¾	94¼
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	111¾	115¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	44¼	46¾
*Jamaica Water Supply	30½	33
*Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	102½	106½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	102¾	107¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112½	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	87¾	...
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¼	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	69¾	72¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	75	78
Ohio Power 4½% pf	111½	115½
Ohio Pub Service 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	102¾	105¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99¾	103¼
Public Service Colo	24¾	26¾
Public Service Ind	17¾	18¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¼	104¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	106¾	110¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¼	106¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105¼	109¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18¾	20¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	...
Tampa Electric Co	24¼	26¼
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¼	112¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15¾	16¾

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13½	15¼
Beverly Gas & Electric	38	...
Boston Gas Light	8	9¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121¼
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15½	17
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106½	...
Conn Light & Power	41¼	43¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	23	...
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¾	40¾
Green Mountain Power pf	76¼	80¼
Hartford Electric Light	48¾	51¾
Haverhill Electric	23¾	27¾
Haverhill Gas Light	14¼	15¾
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	20	...
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	80¼	84¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	33½	36
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	57¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	25¾	27¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	54	56¼
N E Public Service $7 pr in	104¾	108¾
N E Public Service $6 pr in	97¾	100¼
N E Public Service $7 pf	36¾	39
N E Public Service $6 pf	35¾	37¾
Newport Electric	21¾	...
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pun Serv of N H $6 pf	109¼	114½
R I Pun Serv pf	32½	35
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8½
Springfield Gas Light	20	21½
Western Mass Companies	23¾	25¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (80a)	22¾	23¾
Bank of New York (14)	393	405
Bankers Trust (1.40)	49¾	51¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	89½	94½
Central Hanover Bk&Trust (4)	99	102½
Chase National (1.40)	38½	40½
Chemical Bank & Tr (1.80)	48¼	50½
Commercial (1.60)	46¼	48¾
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	19¾	21¼
Corn Exchange & Trust (2.40)	46¾	49¼
Empire Trust (1)	74½	78½
First National N Y (80)	1545	1585

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Heads Bank Group

Jack E. Barry

Of Oklahoma City, Okla., elected President of the American Savings and Loan Institute. Garritt Vanderende, Berkeley, Calif., and Francis E. Ingalls, Lynn, Mass., were named first and second vice-presidents, respectively.

	Bid	Asked
Guaranty Trust (12)	305½	313½
Irving Trust (.60)	14¾	15¾
Kings County (80)	1490	...
Lawyers Trust (1)	36	39
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	35½	37½
New York Trust (3½)	91	95
Public (1½)	35¾	38¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	6	6¾
United States (.60a)	1435	1480

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$300	...
First National (2)	47	49½
Merchants National (12)	307	327
New England Trust (30)	$400	...
National Rockland (2)	50	55
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	...
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	265	...
United States Trust (.50)	8¾	10¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	15¾	17¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	62

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	47¾	50¾
Continental Illinois (4)	91½	95½
First National Chicago (10)	222	227
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	35	37¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	54¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36	37¾
Agricultural (3a)	71½	75
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	12	13¾
American Equitable (1)	17¾	19¼
American Ins Newark (1½a)	14½	15¾
American Re-Insurance (2)	51¾	54¾
American Reserve	14¾	16
American Surety (2½a)	58	60½
Baltimore Amer Corp (.20a)	6	7
Bankers & Shippers (4)	82	87
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	23¾
City of New York (1½)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	43¾	45¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¾	40¼
Federal (1.40)	43	46½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	82	86
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14½
Franklin Fire (1)	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	46	49
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (1½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¼	44
Globe & Republic (1½)	9¼	10¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	98¼	102¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	43¾	46¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28	29¾
Homestead (1.40)	13¼	15¼
Ins Co North America (26a)	80½	83
Jersey Insurance N Y (1.80)	39¼	42¼
Knickerbocker (1½)	7¾	8¾
Maryland Casualty	8½	9¼
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	66	69½
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	5¾	6¾
Merchants Fire Assn (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	54½	57½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¼
National Union (3a)	177	187
New Amsterdam Casualty (1½e)	25¾	27¾
New Brunswick (1½)	28	30½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	14¾
North River (1)	21¼	23
Northeast Insurance	5¼	6
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	101½	106½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	51
Peerless Casualty Company	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	80½	84½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¼	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	33¾	36¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (1¼g)	4¾	6¼
Republic Insu Co Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	281	291
Seaboard Surety (1a)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
Standard Accident	63¼	67
Travelers (16)	491	506
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	37½	39¾
United States Fire (2)	45	47¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	69	74
Westchester (1.20a)	30¾	32¾

aAlso extra or extras. gPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.36	3.68
Amerex Holding	24.625	26.50
American Business Shares	3.40	3.73
Axe Houghton Fund	13.52	14.54
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.65	104.84
Boston Fund	16.71	17.77
Broad Street Investing	27.00	29.19
Bullock Fund	14.65	16.05
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.41	29.48
Chemical Fund	9.39	10.16
Christiana Securities Co	2280.00	2305.00
Commodity Corp	9.25	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.50	40.50
Dividend Shares	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	20.86	22.41
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.47	13.39
Equitable Invest Corp	29.13	31.32
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.00	35.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.33	19.74
Fund Investors Inc	21.64	23.72
General Capital	32.81	34.60
General Investment Trust	5.23	5.63
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.90	7.59
Railroad Shares	3.66	4.04
Steel Shares	4.19	4.62
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.73	22.29
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.87	.96
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.00	S-1	26.17
B-2	30.87	S-2	13.80
B-3	21.25	S-3	10.58
B-4	11.17	S-4	4.71
K-1	17.89	K-2	20.67

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	91.40	...
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.80	...
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	20.75	22.31
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.16	10.93
Mutual Invest	10.58	11.57
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.51
New England Fund	12.09	13.03
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.25	21.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.54	14.56
Quarterly Income Shares	6.25	6.75
Railway & Light Sec	14.125	15.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	...
Repub Invest Fund	3.28	3.60
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.66	91.48
Spencer Trask Fund	13.80	14.69
State Street Invest	80.82	86.85
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81
Wellington Fund	16.19	17.79

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.62	...
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59	...
Diversified Tr C	3.55	...
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.60	5.33
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	...
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.625	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.02	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.54	...
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.21	...
Super of Am Tr AA	2.35	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.20	...
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	...

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	27.25	29.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Merrill Lynch Report Shows Profitable Year

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, largest brokerage and investment concern in the country, has made public its annual report for 1943 showing net income before Federal taxes of $4,853,874 against $146,608 in 1942. After income taxes of about $3,750,000 which are chargeable individually to the 53 partners, the final net profit was $1,103,874.

The report shows the big firm handled approximately $1,400,000,000 of commodity business and $1,600,000,000 of security business for its customers. Total revenue from these operations was $17,321,381 compared with $9,442,608 in the preceding year.

Round-Lot Transactions

The statement showed further that the investment concern did about 9.5 per cent of all the round-lot transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, against 8.1 per cent in 1942, 8.5 per cent of all the New York Curb Exchange volume against 8.1 per cent in 1942; 14 per cent of the Big Board's special offerings, 10 per cent of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchange business against 9.56 per cent the previous year, and 6 per cent of the Chicago Board of Trade volume compared with a 1942 percentage of 5.35.

The firm's income for handling this business averaged a gross percentage of about 0.12 per cent on commodity contracts and about 0.83 per cent on securities. "This," says the report, "illustrates a seldom noted fact: the investment banking and brokerage business discharges its responsibilities with the smallest cost of any of the nation's service industries."

Rise in Net Worth

The firm's total resources and liabilities, as reported by Charles Merrill, senior partner, rose from $74,084,826 to $105,971,741. The net worth of the firm at the year-end stood at $7,800,000 against $6,000,000 the year before—a gain of $1,800,000.

The report discloses that in 1943 the firm spent $380,007 in advertising and sales promotion. Advertisements were published in 197 newspapers and other publications in 102 cities. New accounts totaled 48,858 which contributed 17 per cent of the firm's gross revenue.

In addition to being the only stock exchange house which issues a full financial statement, the firm publishes a bi-weekly magazine for its clients, called the Investor's Reader.

Carloadings Decline 2.5 P. C. in Week; 3.1 P. C. Above '43

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American railroads reported that 775,692 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Feb. 19.

This was a decrease of 19,570 cars, or 2.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 23,673 cars, or 3.1 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and an increase of 1,272 cars, or 0.2 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings, compared with previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last week	—Inc. or Prec.	over— Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	360,424	*5,321	3,466
Less-than-carlot mdse	100,635	1,250	10,336
Coal	179,807	*7,545	6,355
Grain & grain prods.	50,743	*3,609	*860
Livestock	15,154	340	1,075
Forest products	40,589	*4,011	*550
Ore	13,119	*845	2,022
Coke	15,221	171	929

*Decrease.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.71¾	1.70¾	1.70¾	1.70½	
Minneapolis	1.60⅞	1.60⅞	1.60½	1.60¼	
Kansas City	1.61¾	1.60¾	1.61	1.60¾	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.67¾	1.66⅞	1.67	1.67⅛	
Minneapolis	1.58⅜	1.57⅞	1.58⅛	1.57⅞	
Kansas City	1.59	1.58⅜	1.58⅜	1.58⅜	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.65⅞	1.65⅛	1.65¼	1.65⅜	
Minneapolis	1.57⅛	1.56⅜	1.56⅞	1.56⅜	
Kansas City	1.58¼	1.57⅜	1.57⅜	1.57⅜	
May Oats					
Chicago	.79¾	.79¾	.79¾	.79⅞	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	.....	.78½	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.26½	1.27¼	1.23¾	1.26⅛	1.26½
July	1.25½	1.26	1.24¾	1.25	1.25⅝
Sept.	1.23¾	1.24½	1.23¼	1.23⅝	1.23⅞
Dec.	1.24¼	1.25	1.23⅞	1.24	1.24⅜
Barley, Chicago					
May	.....	.....	.....	1.21⅝	1.22⅜
July	.....	.....	.....	1.18½	1.19⅜
Sept.	1.16⅜	1.16½	1.15	1.15⅛	1.15½

Wool

Grease

March				96.5n	96.5
May	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.3b	93.3
July	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0b	90.0
October				87.0b	87.0
December				85.0b	84.5

Tops

March	127.7	128.0	127.7	127.5b	127.7
May	123.5	123.8	123.5	123.5b	123.5
July	118.1	118.1	118.0	117.8b	117.9
October	113.8	114.2	113.8	113.8*	113.6
December	119.8	111.0	110.8	110.8*	1917.

b—Bid. n—Nominal. *—Traded.

Cotton

March	20.81	20.87	20.81	20.87	20.82
May	20.42	20.48	20.42	20.47	20.43
July	19.89	19.94	19.89	19.93	19.92
Oct.	19.39	19.46	19.39	19.45	19.42
Dec.	19.21	19.27	19.21	19.25	19.24

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July 8.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

February				35.00n	35.00
October	40.08	40.08	39.60	39.65	40.05

Potatoes

March	3.05	3.05	3.00	3.05b	3.05
November	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.75

nNominal. bBid.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	108½	113½
Liberty Aircraft	10¾	12
Piper Aircraft	4¾	5¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7¾	8¼

Nation Faces Declining Cotton Textile Output, Rising Demand

(First of two articles on the cotton textile industry.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Something like the meeting of an irresistible force and an immovable body appears in prospect in the United States' cotton textile industry in the next few months.

The irresistible force is an increasing demand, and the immovable body is a declining production.

Demand for cotton textiles not only is rising today but is expected to continue rising for a year or two more, so that the supply-demand situation in cotton textiles may be something like that of food, with the demand at its peak at the very end of the war or shortly after. But supply is moving in the other direction.

There are several reasons for the rising demand. It was thought at first that purely military and naval demand would taper off after the "pipe-lines" of supply were filled, but it has not. The war has turned out to be fought mostly in temperate or warm zones, calling for cotton rather than wool, the Navy continues to expand, and both services continue to develop more and more new uses for cotton.

Serious Decline in Output

Meantime civilian demand continues to rise with the increase in national income, but the accumulated inventories which have been eking out the supply since Pearl Harbor are just about exhausted. In 1941 foresighted wholesalers, and retailers, sensing something, stocked up very heavily, and it is these purchases which have made possible the extraordinary continuance of supply. Now, however, these extra inventories are virtually gone—and manufacturers cannot meet the demand.

Output on the other hand, is on a downtrend which seems to be getting steeper. January consumption of 819,000 bales of cotton was the smallest for any month since 10 months before Pearl Harbor. It was the smallest January consumption since 1940. It was down 10 per cent from January, 1943, and down 18 per cent from the peak month of the war, April, 1942.

The decline is serious because the whole outlook is for increasing needs. Already line after line of essential civilian textiles has had to be put under WPB priority ratings in order to get out the necessary production, so that at present the output is going perhaps 35 per cent to the armed forces, another 35 per cent to priority ratings for civilian use, and the other 30 per cent to "non-rated" civilian outlets.

No Letup in Demand

But whereas demand for airplanes, steel and many hard goods will abate when, and if the war pressure abates, the opposite will hold for textiles. Already an increasing amount has had to be diverted to export and lease-lend. Millions and perhaps billions of yards of cotton textiles will be needed for relief in Europe and Asia by UNRA or whatever organization does the work that UNRA is currently expected to do. And on top of that the textile industry will sooner or later have to provide civilian clothes for 10,000,000 returning veterans.

The situation is not going to pieces like the Bishop's one-hoss shay. Instead it is appearing in more and more acute shortages in particular lines. One of these which recently got WPB attention was an acute shortage of bedsheets and pillow cases. More serious is a growing shortage of cambray, which goes into work shirts.

Cambray demand in war plant areas has been terrific and the Navy has been taking most of the output Perhaps equally serious is the shortage of denims for overalls. Demand has increased, while the Army has cut into the supply, for barrack bags, and the Navy for dungarees and many of the looms have had to be switched to osnaburgs, an even heavier cloth used as a burlap substitute and for other heavy purposes. Percales for women's clothing became so scarce in recent months that their production was given an A-5 priority rating in order to increase the output.

New Rules Seen as Stopgap

These shortages have been the occasion for a number of new rules and orders ("directives") out of Washington. A price change and quota order was put out to increase the number of looms working on bed-sheets just recently. In January directive M-317 attempted to make more textiles available for the Army and for export. A ruling this week instructed the mills to increase their output of chambrays and denims and forbids certain mills to keep fewer looms on these goods than were working on them at the turn of the year.

The trade, however, is inclined to view at least some of these orders as stopgap and piecemeal and as unlikely to accomplish much except to fill one scarcity by creating another.

Cotton textile people assert that the declining production is due to more fundamental reasons, of which two are outstanding—labor costs and difficulties on the one hand, and on the other a growing squeeze of profit-margins in the industry, which is still operating under the ceilings of 1942 but with generally increased costs all along the line.

This situation seems somewhat analogous to that in agriculture, in which the Government faces the choice, if it wishes to get the necessary production, of either making a breach in the "hold-the-line" order, or else paying subsidies directly or indirectly.

(To be concluded)

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:40
4 Am P&L 6s 2016	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
18 As Elec 4½s 53	84¼	84	84¼
26 As G&E 5s 50	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
13 As G&E 5½s 77	24½	24½	24½
19 As G&E 5s 68	24⅞	24¾	24¾
16 As G&E 4½s 49	24¾	24¾	24¾
15 Bell T Can 5s 57B	114½	114½	114½
1 Can Nor P 5s 53	102¼	102¼	102¼
82 Cen St El 5½s 54	42¾	42	42¾
64 Cen St El 5s 48	42¾	41½	42½
5 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	100	100
23 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	74⅞	74½	74½
3 Cities Ser 5s 69	99½	99½	99½
1 Cities Ser 5s 68	100	100	100
75 Cities Ser 5s 50	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
5 Cit SP&L 5½s 49	100⅝	100½	100⅝
11 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
4 Cont G&E 5s 58A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Cudahy Packi 3¾s 55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
22 East G&F 4s 56A	94½	93⅜	94½
6 Elec P&L 5s 2030	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1 Elmira Wat L 5s 58	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Fla Pow 4½C 81	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
55 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	100	100	100
7 Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	105¾	105¾	105¾

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

J. W. GREER CO.

NEEDS AT ONCE

MACHINIST—ASSEMBLERS
TIME STUDY ESTIMATOR MAN
LAYOUT AND DESIGN ENGINEERS
DRAFTSMEN
DETAILERS

Permanent positions with reliable firm.
Good opportunity for those interested in post-war security.

119 WINDSOR STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

These are skilled jobs for MEN!

ELECTRICAL and PIPING DRAFTSMEN

FIRST CLASS

With your birth certificate or equivalent proof of identity, Social Security and Selected Service cards, apply for a statement of availability for these jobs at your local U. S. Employment Office or apply at the Yard.

Bethlehem Steel Co.

QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

TWO AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS and ONE BODY METAL MAN

Apply

NORTH STREET GARAGE, Inc.

74 North St., Hingham, Mass. Tel. HIN. 1157

CARETAKER wanted by Christian Science Church; must be careful cleaner; able to do small repairs; no heating plant; two services; one weekday off; full or part time. Write Box T-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expert portrait photographer; experience necessary; give all details. UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, 1538 Conn. Ave., N. W. 6

JANITOR — GOOD PAY FOR SOBER, RELIABLE WORKMAN. ROOM PROVIDED. COPLEY SQUARE DISTRICT, BOSTON. Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Engineering dept. head large construction project now completed; prefabrication experience. Write Box R-3, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG man, 30 (4-F), tactful, desires association with employment agency. Write Box S-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN woman and adult daughter would like permanent positions in tea-room, hotel, or private family. Mother exceptionally good cook and manager. Daughter to assist or work in gift shop or kennel. L-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Phila., Pa.

COMPANION, cultured, experienced in nursing and housekeeping; excellent references. Write Box M-6, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITION

Washington, D. C., Soloist, Christian Scientist preferred. Write clerk, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 1220 L Street, N. W., 9 Attn. Music Committee

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M

ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas; room, board; loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 709 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8979

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET, inexpensive home for Christian Scientist; private baths; cooking facilities; delightful climate. The Bonnie Wee Cottage, Aiken, South Carolina

GREEN SHADOWS INN, Lyme, Conn.—A comfortable place for a quiet vacation; good food; steam heat; reasonable.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE P. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24 Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers. Asp. 4681. Brookline, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PART, full time help; day workers, launderess, baby-sitters; afternoons, evenings. Goodine's Agency, MO. 2-2070, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 68 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

BEAUTY SHOPS

LONA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Hyde Theater; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0702

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable. Kes. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

MAPLE BELL and Ball beds and other pieces; evenings and Saturday p. m. Dove Lexington 0060-M (Mass.)

INVISIBLE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE for Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rowoven. Little Bldg., R. 20, Boston. Lib. 7806

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2621. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 391 Boylston Street, Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins. B. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

PRINTING

The Caldwell Press
Specializing in Printing for
Churches, Associations, and Practitioners
83 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.
Telephone Melrose 1903

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THE CAREER WOMAN'S SPEECH CLASS. Practical Instruction Tailored to Your Needs by an Expert. Your Voice Analyzed. Monday Evenings, $20 for 10 sessions. MAUDE SCHERER, 307 East 44th, New York

LESSONS in speech and dramatics. Curry method. Children and young people. AGNES JONES, 24 Evanway, Boston. Highlands 4842

TRUNKS

SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS
COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS
472 Boylston St., Boston. KEN. 1750

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, jackets, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 118 W. 24th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4405.

Assistant Factory Supt.

Man about 40 years old for plant in metropolitan suburban town; shipping and stock experience preferred, but not essential; very good future.

Box J-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

OFFICE BOY or girl must be alert, neat and willing; full time—office routine and errands; New York office of this newspaper; Christian Scientist preferred. Write full details about yourself or phone Lackawanna 4-3000 for appointment. The Christian Science Monitor, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED woman for position as cashier in midtown cafeteria serving lunch only; 5 days weekly. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY for manager, 9:00 to 5:00 p. m. 5½ day. Apply in person. Ask for manager. Hotel Empire, 63rd Street and Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. CO 5-7400

I DESIRE competent woman to fill my position that I highly recommend as cook and general housework for family of 2 in Newton, Mass. Las. 2304.

WHITE women and girls for kitchen work; live on place. PRINCIPIA COLLEGE, Elsah, Illinois.

ASSISTANT CHEMIST

An assistant male or female to work on new methods and processes in the food line. Box J-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ELDERLY woman or man, near Holbrook, to care for children of working mother, 5 days a week. Phone Tal. (Mass.) 2753 or apply 62 Weymouth Street, Holbrook, Mass.

PHOTOGRAPHER

Male or female—general assistant. Maternie Studio, 140-48 St., Union City, N. J.

Pot WASHER, male or female, and part-time counter girl. BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP, 222 Newbury Street, Boston, Com. 5370.

COUNSELORS for co-ed camp in Pa.; must be Christian Scientists. Write Director, 4474 169th St., Jamaica 3, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED

High School, Business School or College graduates to start as Junior Clerks in the advertising and other departments of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Stable employment, and opportunities for advancement.

Apply Personnel Department
One, Norway Street, Boston

HIGH type woman who enjoys country life to help with housework; small family, all conveniences; large fruit and poultry farm near Albany, N. Y., and western Massachusetts. Box C-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMEN for counter work in Midtown Cafeteria, hours 10 to 2:30; also woman for kitchen help where only women cooks employed, hours 6:30 to 2:30, 5 days weekly. Apply Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN, office assistant, bookkeeper and typist; high-class downtown restaurant; two meals; pleasant surroundings. Write Box W-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, woman for general housework; 3 in family; excellent home for responsible person. Telephone or write, MRS. S. C. HODGE, 209 Edgerton Street.

REFINED woman for position as cashier in midtown cafeteria serving lunch only; 5 days weekly. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY for manager, 9:00 to 5:00 p. m. 5½ day. Apply in person. Ask for manager. Hotel Empire, 63rd Street and Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. CO 5-7400

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WHITE women and girls for kitchen work; live on place. PRINCIPIA COLLEGE, Elsah, Illinois.

INFORMATION

About Placing
Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day for Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Spring Flowers
in Great Profusion
at Moderate Prices
We Telegraph Flowers

G. O. Anderson & Sons INC.
901 Mass. Ave., Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St., Mys. 0600

BELMONT

GREER'S FISH MARKET

Cor. Beech and Trapelo Rd.
Belmont 1030

Oysters	pt. .70 and .80	
Fancy Smelts	lb. .30 and .50	
Shore Haddock	lb. .25	

Lobsters, Clams, Quahogs, Smoked Fillets, and Salt Cod

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

Moving and Storage
3175 Washington St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Women Come Back for
Bijou Quality RAYON HOSE
9 Corinth Street
Roslindale
Debs INC.
JUNIOR SPORTSWEAR • BLOUSES

BOSTON—West Roxbury

LUMBER
TELEPHONE
POPE
PARKWAY 4400
1834 CENTRE ST., W. ROXBURY

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey-Bo
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
NEW SPRING SUITS ARE ARRIVING DAILY
Make your selection now
128 Main St., Brockton 22, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST COMPANY
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FLOWERS for Every Occasion
Unusual Assortment of GREETING CARDS
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Telegraphed
710 Washington Street ASP. 5804

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St

CAMBRIDGE

Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
844 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices

Harvard Square Covin KIRk. 1212
TROWBRIDGE 4963

Andes Beauty Salon
36 CHURCH ST., HARVARD SQUARE
Ander Coiffures Reflect Quality and Style

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

DU PONT
SPEED-EASY
WALL FINISH
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
751 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202
Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.
For
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
BURNER SERVICE

DEDHAM

MILL NO. 2
BUSSEY STREET
EAST DEDHAM Tel. Ded. 0550

NEW WOOLENS
Remnants of Cretonnes, Sateens, and Slip Cover Fabrics at Mill Prices

Store Hours—9 to 5 Daily
9 to 12—Saturday

Fisher Dairy
EST. 1861
Grade A Milk and Cream
TELEPHONE DEDHAM 1401

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

Quality Footwear
at
GEORGE BROS.
384-386 Main Street Tel. 1942

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your Figure Looks Younger—
You feel more efficient fitted to your own Flexees. In these strenuous days, a good foundation is the first essential to feminine fitness—and personal fitness is woman's first patriotic duty today.

PHILBROOK MacKENNEY SHOP, INC.

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5478

CARL H. WEBSTER
Printing
ESTABLISHED 1911
11 Washington Street Tel. 1211

HINGHAM

SPECIALIZED SERVICE
NORTH STREET GARAGE, Inc.
74 North Street Hingham 1157

Fresh Fish Now
Coming Better
FRED F. ROWE
Groceries and Provisions
7 North Street Hingham 1490

HOLYOKE

A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
Men's
Clothing
302 High Street

WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.
"Make it a rule
To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

HOLYOKE (Continued)

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

For your better clothes . . . get to know . . .
Michael Jay's
"Things Different"
Andover, Massachusetts

LEXINGTON

Where Cleansing Is an Art
CRAFT CLEANSERS
1700 Mass. Ave.
Lexington, Mass.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY

4TH WAR LOAN
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

If it's New—it's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Dul Ray Twist Rayon Mesh
HOSIERY
Full fashioned, reinforced foot and garter-top. The popular "Victory" Shade. Sizes 9 to 10½.
$1.16 Pair
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Select Your
SPRING SUIT
Now from
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 Union Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fashion takes its FIRST PEEK at Spring—
See the NEW arriving daily
J. N. Joslin Co.

Norris Studio of Dancing
156 Pleasant Street
Ballet—Tap
Acrobatic—Ballroom
Phone MALden 1876 MALden 3282-W

Crossword Quiz Answers

I	N	S	E	C	T	S
S	O	U	T	H	■	P
A	D	Z	■	A	L	A
I	■	U	L	R	I	C
A	S	K	■	G	E	E
H	E	I	N	E	■	S
■	W	■	E	■	S	■
H	■	S	T	R	O	P
A	M	A	■	E	L	I
V	A	L	E	T	■	N
A	N	U	■	O	L	D
N	■	K	O	R	E	A
A	V	I	A	T	O	R

25

MALDEN (Continued)

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 661 Mass. Avenue
Waltham, 431 Moody Street

Checks are SMART
Enjoy the Prestige and Convenience of a Checking Account
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
Cambridge Everett Malden Stoneham

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily except Sunday and holidays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers for Every Occasion
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 • 245 W. WYOMING

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

MEAT STRETCHERS
Rice—Noodles—Eggs
Macaroni—Cereals
Spaghetti
ANDREWS' MARKET
510 MAIN STREET

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel
Costume Jewelry
PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 Main Street MEL. 2134

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
Shoe Store
547 MAIN STREET

Powder Puff
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waves
Are Our Specialty
541 Main Street MEL. 0613

COAL—OIL
Reliable Fuel. Good Service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
GOSS FUELS, INC.

"Keep It Under Your Stetson"
PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
Tel. 2613-J 317 Main Street

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Rooms Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

DU PONT
DUCO
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
422 ACUSHNET AVENUE

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

NEWTONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
4 Convenient Neighborhood Stores
Highest Quality Foods

24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown	Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville	Big. 8400
583 Washington St., Wellesley	Wel. 2820
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville	

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St., Big. 9341

PITTSFIELD

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS—
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
702 North Street
Tel. 5475

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

LUBRICATION
VULCANIZING
WASHING
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Center Sts. H. S. Babbitt

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

Ladies' Winter Coats at Reduced Prices

$98.00	Fur Trimmed, now	$75.00
89.95	" " "	65.00
69.95	" " "	50.00
59.95	" " "	45.00
Special Lot of Untrimmed at		$18.50
$59.95	Untrimmed, now,	42.50
35.00	" "	29.95
29.95	" "	25.00

HOLDEN & STONE CO.

BESSE-CLARKE
The Store for Men and Boys
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON—Hats—MALLORY
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes
Van Heusen Shirts—Interwoven Socks
273 North Street Tel. 7361

Wendell Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
37 WEST ST. DIAL 7022

Large Assortment of
Radios • Records • Albums
ENGLAND BROS.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARY ANN SHOP
Dresses—Millinery
Hosiery—Underwear
READING SQUARE READING

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1561

BOOTHBY'S
Bright Spring Accessories
Bags—Gloves—Flowers
Costume Jewelry—Neckwear
Blouses—Hosiery—Hankies
Wakefield Sq., Wakefield Cry. 0325

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMNER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. O. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

J. DAVINI
Successor to
E. J. DE WOLFE
Petroleum Products
28 INDIAN ROAD WALTHAM, MASS.
Phones: Wal. 2246—Wal. 4778-R

WATERTOWN

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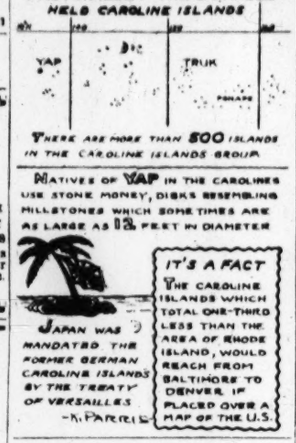
Facts and Figures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IT'S A FACT
THE CAROLINE ISLANDS WHICH TOTAL ONE-THIRD LESS THAN THE AREA OF RHODE ISLAND, WOULD REACH FROM BALTIMORE TO DENVER IF PLACED OVER A MAP OF THE U.S.

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

H. E. A., Berkeley, Calif. has an idea that should meet with wide appeal. His Secret Ambition is to construct a theater with only front seats and a church with only rear pews. He's sure it would make millions happy.

* * *

Writes R. R., of Council Bluffs, Iowa: "When Pearl Harbor was attacked, many people did not have their radio tuned in, therefore they didn't hear of this important news, until sometime later. My S. A. is to find a device which could be installed in every radio station. Whenever world-shaking events happened, this device would automatically turn on every radio in the community and announce the important news."

* * *

"Having read with delight the Secret Ambitions revealed by Monitor readers I am now submitting mine," says Mrs. A. A. B., Cape Town, South Africa. "I've never been in the western part of the U. S. as my life, so far, has been spent in Europe, India, and Africa. I like horses at a distance but I never ride one unless there is no other form of transport. But I always thought I would like to be a cowboy—complete with chaps, lasso, ten-gallon hat and other fittings or as perhaps you would say fixings. In any case I'd like to be able to ride 50 miles without turning a hair and be able to mount and dismount a horse from any angle."

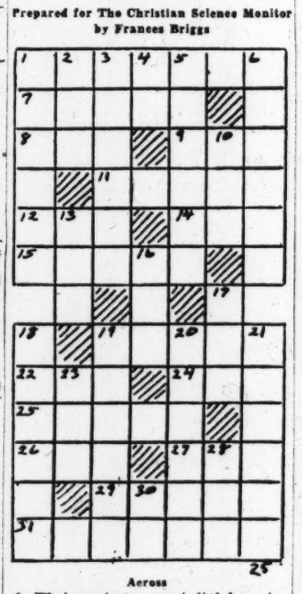
Tsk-tsk, the far-reaching influence of Hollywood "westerns"!

Postwar Cooking

Radio-wave cooking that will finish off a 10-pound roast in 12 minutes is a possibility in postwar days when electronic developments become available in homes—and meats for roasting are purchasable again.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What creatures are studied by entomologists?
7—If you were in Paris, in what direction would you travel to reach Bourges?
8—What is a cutting tool used to trim off surface of wood?
9—What is one of States bounding Tennessee in south (abbr.)?
11—Lenore is the first name of what American actress?
12—To inquire.
14—What command is used in driving a draft animal?
15—Düsseldorf, Germany, was birthplace of what lyric poet?
19—What is a strap for sharpening a razor?
22—What is name of the candlenut tree?
24—Biblical high priest.
25—It is said that no one is a hero to whom?
26—Who was Babylonian god of the sky?
27—Aged.
29—Where is Seoul?
31—Would a gymnast, aviator, or carman be most likely to "pancake"?

Down
1—Song of Solomon precedes what Bible book?
2—A quick inclination of the head.
3—Who is Cho-Cho-San's servant in "Madame Butterfly"?
4—What is Latin word for "and"?
5—What is that which is debited in a business transaction?
6—What are the open places between lines of musical staff?
10—To be situated.
13—Would you sow, saw, or sow sagathy?
16—An arrangement for holding the hair in place.
17—The sun.
18—What is Cuba's chief port?
19—What is another name for the gazelle hound?
20—What vessel is so named from its boat shape?
21—What Greek poet excelled in lyric poetry?
23—What is name of an island in Irish Sea?
28—Man's name.
30—On account (abbr.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

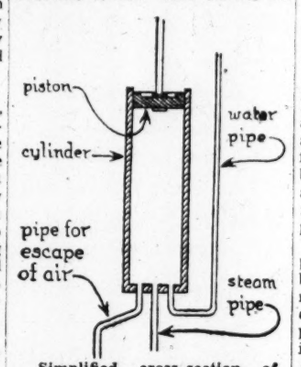
Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between the Expansion Power of Steam and Steam Pressure?

R. J. S., of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, writes to request an explanation of "the difference between the expansion power of steam and just steam pressure. Are steam engines driven by a combination of these energies?"

The "expansion power of steam" results from the fact that steam tends to occupy a space 1,600 times as large as that required for the water from which it is formed. When that expansion is interfered with by confining the steam to a limited space (as in a steam boiler), the steam exerts a force or pressure. This expansive force is put to work to run the steam engine.

It is curious to note that the first practical steam engine did not use the pressure of expanding steam to push a piston—as do modern locomotives and other steam-powered devices. Instead, when the piston was at the top of its strike, steam was admitted into the cylinder and allowed to continue to flow until all the air had been driven out through a pipe, the farther end of which opened into a barrel of water.



Simplified cross-section of cylinder of first practical steam engine.

When the air in the cylinder was wholly replaced by steam, the flow of steam was cut off and water was sprayed into the cylinder. The cold water caused the steam to condense into droplets, greatly reducing its volume and, consequently, its pressure against the piston, which then was forced down the vertical cylinder by the atmospheric pressure of around 14 pounds to the square inch acting on the top face of the piston.

The movement of the piston pulled down one end of a wooden beam that was pivoted in the middle, and this brought the other end of the beam up, operating the plunger of a big pump for removing water from coal mines.

Opening the steam valve again causes the piston to rise to the top of the cylinder, partly due to steam pressure and partly to weights on the pump side of the beam.

By opening and closing the steam and water valves at the proper intervals and in the proper sequence, the action of the steam engine could be made continuous. —W. P. Keasbey.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Sergeant Filchock
"But you only asked if Mom and Pop would be home!"

Brevities

Vice-President Wallace says that our national postwar income will run as high as $200,000,000,000 a year. In that brave new world, everybody will have jobs, eating money, and perhaps a couple of tickets to "Oklahoma."—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

That Memphis shopper who said, "I'll take it. What is it?" typifies the buying trend. In Oklahoma a grower has even unloaded $10,000 worth of spinach.—Detroit News.

Floating Docks

Floating dry docks, large enough to handle the largest battleships, are made in sections; they are submerged under a vessel needing repairs, water is pumped out of the dock body, the dock rises, bringing the vessel with it.

Famous Rail Stopover

North Platte, Neb.

Servicemen and women traveling cross-country by rail look forward to the eight- to ten-minute stop at North Platte. As many as eight hundred pile off each train and converge into the canteen in the Union Pacific station. There volunteer workers serve light refreshments and pass out magazines and writing materials free to all in uniform. About 20,000 visit the canteen each week with the total for one day sometimes reaching 9,500.

The people from 55 towns within a 150-mile radius of North Platte have regular days on which they bring food and work as hosts and hostesses. Cash contributions have come unsolicited from all over the nation. All food, money, and labor are donated voluntarily. No drives or other appeals for donations are made, and the canteen is independent of charitable and other organizations. The room occupied by the canteen was furnished by the Union Pacific Railroad which also furnishes the utilities, hires two janitors, and has completely redecorated the interior. Recently the railroad gave the management an electric dishwasher and new tables.

The motto of the canteen is "Give and Keep Them Smiling," and since Christmas Day, 1941, when it was opened, almost two million servicemen and women have ridden away from North Platte with a broad smile and kindly feeling for this thoughtful section of Nebraska.

Metal Scrap

Battlescrap, salvaged from battlefields and elsewhere, is becoming an important source of raw materials, particularly of metals.

NEWS ITEM— AFTER BEING TRAINED BY THE ARMED FORCES YOU MAY NOT RECOGNIZE YOUR MAN WHEN HE COMES HOME AFTER THE WAR.

SALE
Clearance
GUARD DUTY WHILE WIFEY'S SHOPPING
IS THE LADY OF THE HOUSE...
NO! AND SHE DOESN'T WANT ANY
SAMPLES
COMMANDO WORK
IT'S THE ONLY WAY WE CAN GET HIM UP IN THE MORNING
THE DISHES ARE DONE, DEAR - COULD I HAVE A 3-HOUR PASS SO I CAN GO OUT WITH THE BOYS?

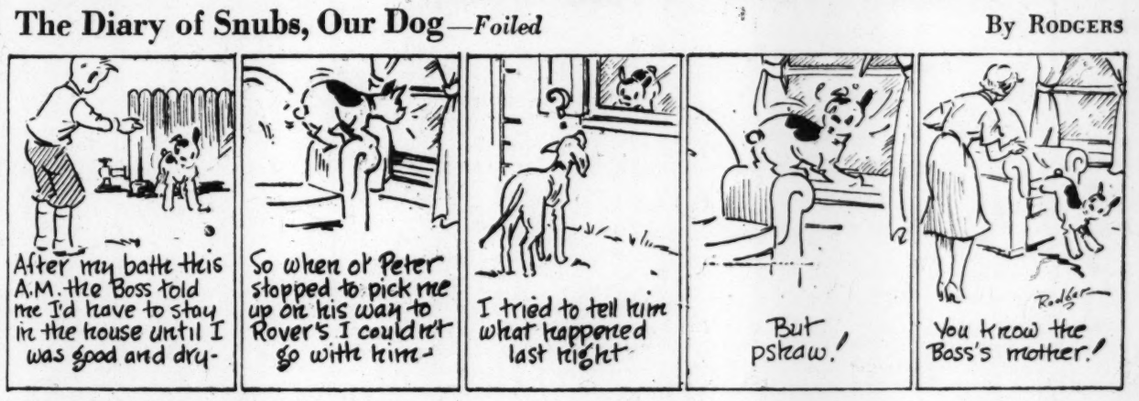
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Year It Was Really Cold*

By Le Pelley

ONE YEAR IT WAS SO COLD THE WATER FROZE SOLID IN A 60 FOOT WELL...
WHAT DID YOU DO?
WE HAD TO GO DOWN AND CUT OFF CHUNKS OF ICE AND HAUL IT UP WITH A ROPE...
WE HAD A ROARING FIRE TO MELT THE ICE... BUT WE COULDN'T COOK ANYTHING—
IT WAS SO COLD THE WATER WOULD FREEZE AGAIN BEFORE WE COULD GET IT TO BOIL !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Foiled*

By Rodgers


After my batte this A.M. the Boss told me I'd have to stay in the house until I was good and dry-
So when ol' Peter stopped to pick me up on his way to Rover's I couldn't go with him-
I tried to tell him what happened last night
But pshaw!
You know the Boss's mother!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Now I'll Tell One*

By The Hagers

"Where did you get this drake?" said Red.
"The island's uninhabited."
The Boob replied, "He rowed ashore In his small dingey—to explore.
His friend flew from their ship near by. That duck brought me a pumpkin pie."
"How whimsical! May I suggest That you need, Boob, some food and rest?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Common Ground"

Where do we go from here? The American people, settling back again after the Barkley-Roosevelt excitement, may well be giving thought to the course of their Government in the next few months. The explosion has released a great deal of pent-up steam—particularly in Congress—and should have cleared the air — particularly around the White House. The conciliatory exchange between the President and the Senator sets an example which can help to maintain some essentials of national unity in the hard days ahead.

Mr. Barkley, in his message to Mr. Roosevelt, said something which should be taken to heart by every citizen, every politician, who may be tempted to emphasize personal or political differences:

> In this great crisis of our Nation's history we must all seek some common ground upon which we can meet and have confidence in one another.

In these days that common ground is easier than usual to find. It is the necessity for carrying on the war and the even greater task of carrying through the peace. What bedeviled the controversy between President and Congress possibly more than anything else was suspicion on each side that the other was putting political expediency ahead of the war. Such distrust rises easily in election years and if it is not to cause worse trouble before November the people and their officials will have to show such sincere and clear devotion to the Nation's main task that even opponents can have "confidence in one another."

In the present situation the President has been more aware than Congress of the soldiers' troubles and what unfolding military tasks will demand in the way of home-front sacrifices. Congress has been more aware of the troubles the home front has experienced and of popular discontent with administrative restrictions. Both have been very conscious of the election coming up. With the opening of the Second Front both may find that the best politics is not concern with personal or party victory, but single-minded devotion to victory for the Nation.

Vetoes—and Deadlocks

President Roosevelt's two sharp vetoes within a week have called fresh attention to the frequency with which deadlocks have developed between Congresses and Presidents in American history. This condition of virtual stalemate, by which one branch of the Government prevents action by another, has not been so accented since the last two years of President Hoover's term. But few Presidential terms have been without similar situations, and students of government in increasing numbers are urging that some means be found to overcome a virtual blockade of legislation which the framers of the Constitution can hardly have intended.

In the present situation some opponents of the President have attacked his use of the veto to thwart the action of Congress. Advocates of majority rule declare it is a denial of democracy. But, whatever objection may be raised to the manner of the veto, the Constitution clearly requires a President to veto a bill he disapproves. Moreover, it is unlikely that the Constitution will be amended soon to remove this power of a President to hold up legislation.

Such a situation is impossible under a parliamentary system. In Britain, for example, if Mr. Churchill and the House of Commons should approach such a deadlock, the Prime Minister would either resign and another leader whom Parliament would support would form a ministry, or the whole controversy would be taken to the voters for decision in an election. That system gives the Executive effective power to carry on government, but makes him ultimately dependent on the people's representatives. It also has the advantage of fixing responsibility more clearly than is possible under the usual operation of the American system.

For these reasons many thoughtful Americans have advocated some arrangement which would avoid such deadlocks as the present or would enable the people to resolve them in an election. Americans will want to be very sure that the fundamentals of their system are kept, but may in time be persuaded that some changes to enable their Government to function more effectively in times of crisis are advisable.

Upset in Argentina

Students of Argentine affairs will not be surprised at reports of President Ramirez's resignation. And though these come not from Buenos Aires but from near-by Uruguay's capital, they seem to be confirmed, in advance, by the record of the Ramirez regime.

Domestic reforms have degenerated into a costly muddle because of meddling by military men with no political knowledge. The handling of Argentina's relations with other countries has been similarly unfortunate.

While permitting Argentina to become a haven for Axis agents, the Ramirez government also made the mistake of appealing to the United States for lend-lease arms. The request, made by Admiral Storni, received a rebuke from Secretary Hull which was widely regarded as "one of the most calculated slaps-in-the-face in diplomatic history."

The Ramirez regime did not regain prestige as it may have expected to by its split with the Axis. The reserve with which this move was greeted in Washington reflected not only skepticism as to its motive, but doubt that the government making the move could outlast the internal storm.

A Problem in Diplomacy

Reports that the State Department is planning to resume shipments of oil to Spain in the near future contrast sharply with Representative Coffee's demand that Congress pass a law breaking relations with Franco.

Most Americans doubtless would like to see a break with the Madrid regime and believe with Mr. Coffee that it would go a long way toward causing the downfall of El Caudillo and the liberation of the Spanish people from the Fascist yoke which Italy and Germany helped Franco to fasten on them. But there is a carefully calculated diplomatic game going on over Spain. It aims at keeping Spain out of the war at least until the Allies are prepared to assume new military liabilities.

If to unseat Franco would be to invite Nazi military intervention in Spain, then the Allies will not take this course until they are ready to meet the intervention. Americans will demand assurance that any new oil shipments will have their quid pro quo, for Mr. Coffee's proposal is a true reflection of majority opinion about the Franco regime. But diplomacy is not properly a field for Congressional management.

Strategic to Tactical

It is a four-way air war against Germany now. Americans strike by day, British by night; they soar from England, they swoop from Italy.

It is presumed the Germans have moved some of their vital industry far to the East or even underground. But the careful singling out of specific types of aircraft factories, bearing plants, and other vital centers hints that effective intelligence work is being carried on behind the lines.

The fact that the largest single concentration of German fighter opposition observed in this last week of accelerated assaults consisted of but 100 planes suggests the long, hard task may at last be achieving its purpose.

The thunderous staccato of bursting strategic bombs is mounting to furious crescendo. One day we shall read that the bombings are no longer "strategic" but have become "tactical" as the planes co-operate with ground forces coming to final grips with the foe.

Song of Trust and Triumph

Americans do not really doubt the ability of their flag to hold its stars and stripes high through stress and storm, but too often they sing only the first stanza of their national anthem which ends in a question as to whether the flag still does wave.

Recently a member of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce Community Council pointed this out, calling attention to the fact that not only is the last verse more inspiring, but that by turning thought to prayer and praise, it emphasizes the basis on which true victories are won. At a subsequent meeting, the Council audience was asked to sing the last instead of the first verse, with such enthusiastic commendation following that this practice is to be pursued at future gatherings.

Surely much can be gained by Americans centering thought, as well as voices, on praising "the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation." And if their motto remains, in deed as in word, "In God is our trust," the star-spangled banner cannot help but continue to wave in triumph "o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

"And the rain descended, and the floods came—"

Our Readers Say—

Safety of Our Fliers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My heart goes out to an "Air Cadet's Mother," writing in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor regarding the safety of our fliers, and perhaps I can offer some reassurance on the subject.

Having two "flying sons" myself, I enlisted as a civilian in the Army Air Force and asked to be assigned to the office of Field Air Inspector at a Port of Aerial Embarkation, which would provide an opportunity to learn what was actually done to assure the safety of our young men. I can assure you what I found was gratifying beyond expectation.

Our Army Air Corps is doing a magnificent job of training the boys, of studying and perfecting the planes and equipment they use. Nothing is left undone by these men, the vast majority of whom are capable, efficient, loyal, and conscientious, to see that those in combat are equipped with all necessary safety devices, and thoroughly instructed in their use.

It is true there are still accidents which could be avoided, but upon careful investigation, it is most often found that the boys themselves are overconfident and fail to pay attention when they are "briefed" (instructed in detail before take-off). The pilot or flight officer is instructed to check the plane and equipment personally and to supervise the loading of fuel, but they do not seem inclined to ponder the seriousness of their mission until they are starkly faced with danger. In the last analysis, when confronted with the need for quick decisions, those with experience readily admit they turn to the Supreme Commander for direction because there is nothing "in the book" which can tell them what to do, and I rely on this form of briefing and have since the boys were very small.

I would like to add here, that I am sincerely grateful for the education these boys are getting in the Army and Navy. The schools were not achieving as much with twice the time and money before the war. While we deplore the need for war, we can be constantly mindful of the benefits it has brought the country, even though the lessons seem to have to be learned the hard way.

The editorial on the same page as the letter referred to, entitled "Air Training Safety," is a very true and modest statement in my opinion.

(MRS.) JEANNETTE H. GEARHART,
Mother of Four in Service

Not Rebuild Berlin?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was much interested in the article on the rebuilding of Stalingrad. The question comes to my thought, will Germany be allowed to rebuild Berlin again and consider it the center of Europe? It might be very much more helpful for Germany if they had no Berlin with all its military, imperialistic memories.

I know well that a dandelion is not destroyed by cutting off its flowers, but by cutting them off at least the seed balls do not form and blow far and wide over the garden and neighborhood! Likewise the United Nations may have to begin the re-education of Germany by refusing to let her replace her outward symbols of so-called greatness and superman nonsense, and from this point replace destructive with constructive consciousness in that misguided nation.

Perhaps if Germany were to build a new capital instead of rebuilding the old one and gave it a new name, some of her false landmarks might begin to vanish. If Germany can be induced to make a fresh start and be a decent nation in a decent world, if she can be helped back onto a sane road; not only herself but all other nations will be blessed. Germany has some very fine characteristics which when properly directed should enable her to contribute her share to universal well-being, but we must take her as we find her and help her to overcome this national insanity.

LIGHTHOUSE

Brookline, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Makin News"

(From a War Correspondent's Journal)

Aboard a Troop Transport Bound for Makin (November)—Orders for the day: "Airplane recognition class. Battle problem and emergency drills. Instruction period for boat crews and all boat officers.

"The period between now and arrival on 'D' Day will be fully utilized by all officers, petty officers, and men to learn their job in the coming operation, so that when the time arrives each and every one will know what to do. Study maps and charts and all available information, and particularly your assigned tasks. There will be no excuse for anyone not knowing what to do when the time comes. . . ."

* * *

First issue of the Makin News, published by Company "X" is distributed. It is also the last and only issue. The News reports that 34 States are represented in Company "X" with New York and New Jersey leading. An article listing pre-Army occupations of Company "X" members includes such callings as noodle maker, bloomer salesman, and Missouri mule skinner.

* * *

Radio Entertainment. Breakfast music by Vincent Lopez who—according to our computing of the time difference—must be playing tonight's dinner in New York. . . . Tall tales from the Tokyo radio which regularly reports how the Japs are beating the tar out of us. . . .

Reading Note. Paper covered books are one of the great contributions to the war effort. Our ship has a good supply.

Reading is the principal pastime on a troop transport. It is more than relaxation. It is a means of detaching yourself from the monotony and uneasiness of war. John Mason Brown in his "To All Hands" tells of men "lolling on the decks with books open, living in those private worlds into the hearts of which books run special trains." Few understand better than the G. I. what those private worlds can mean.

* * *

Carrier planes up, swooping over the convoy in practice bombing, strafing, and torpedo runs. Like swifts in the dazzling air. The A-A batteries get some practice, too. . . .

Refueling at sea. The convoy moves slowly. One by one, the warships that need fuel oil take their place alongside the tanker. (Two lines censored.) It is an exacting and difficult operation. . . .

A lengthy briefing this morning for correspondents by the G-2 officer who furnished complete information as to how the Army operations will be conducted. . . .

There is an Australian naval lieutenant aboard, a native of Makin, who is going to guide the tank lighters into the lagoon. As far as he knows, his parents are still on Makin. . . .

* * *

The Japs were not permitted to interfere with Navy rites and ceremonies observed in connection with the serious business of crossing the Equator.

Does the Imperial Japanese Navy go in for this sort of horseplay on the way to a battle?

We are told that when conditions permit, the initiations are a good deal rougher. The Navy considers them important enough to enter them in a man's service record. To a mere landlubber with a distaste for all initiations, the chief value of having been through one of these will be not having to go through another.

JOHN BEAUFORT

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

When They Do Get Aroused—

I remember in a moment of discouragement talking to Theodore Roosevelt as to the difficulty of arousing the American public.

"Very difficult," he returned. "The Americans are slowly aroused; like all peaceable peoples they are slow to anger. But," he added, "believe me, when the American people do get aroused and into action, you want to get from under, and quickly."—EDWARD W. BOK, in "Dollars Only," Published by Scribner's, New York.

Was F. D. R. Following a Plan?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

Political observers are now naturally trying to appraise the net results of the Roosevelt-Barkley affair. Here are some detached observations, as a sort of interim report:

In the past eight weeks, Mr. Roosevelt has sent five messages to Congress: his annual message, budget message, his appeal for soldiers' votes, and his two veto messages. These five documents were much more militant and truculent than most of the conciliatory messages sent last year. There seemed to be a calculated design running through them. Mr. Roosevelt appeared to be presenting himself to the country as in favor of greater civilian sacrifices (taxes, universal service), stricter controls (subsidies, stabilization), and as the soldier's friend (the Federal ballot). In all these messages there was criticism, implicit or direct, of Congress.

The speculation may be incorrect, but it seemed to many that Mr. Roosevelt, embarked on a fourth-term bid, was dramatizing this position for political effect, and pointing up the coming campaign issues.

Mr. Barkley couldn't stand the beating Congress was taking, however, and rebelled over the tax message—vigorously, actively, and completely.

Mr. Barkley's rebellion probably made enough extra votes in the House to override the veto. Mr. Roosevelt probably didn't care very much about this save as it affected the social security law. Rates of contribution, which otherwise would have automatically doubled, are now frozen. It looks as though, in the emotion engendered by the veto, the proposed contributory basis of the social security system is permanently ended. This may be one of the most far-reaching results of the whole affair.

Mr. Roosevelt made his chief argument against the tax bill on the ground that it wasn't big enough. Mr. Barkley did not address himself particularly to this point. On the other hand, in the House Ways and Means Committee, Chairman Doughton and Ranking Minority Member Knutson repeated the old argument that the American taxpayer can't afford any more taxes at present. This is the same argument made in the Senate by Finance Committee Chairman Walter F. George. In the view of leading economists, this is an insupportable argument.

But the dramatic Barkley episode blunted the effect of Mr. Roosevelt's tax appeal, and the tax issue is now covered with the larger issue of executive usurpation. That is another important result of the complex affair.

As one who has followed the tax bill through its various vicissitudes, it seems to me that Mr. Roosevelt has been particularly inept on this issue. Going over the record of some years, the Treasury, on paper, has made the right recommendations at the right time. The taxes it has asked, to me anyway, have seemed to make an integrated, well-distributed program. It is Congress that has balked. But the Treasury and the White House have not made a fight for their program, raising the whole question of Mr. Roosevelt's seriousness. Mr. Morgenthau has seemed particularly timid. If Mr. Roosevelt had had a man like Ogden Mills in his Cabinet, the inflation issue might have been dramatized. As it is, Mr. Roosevelt waited till too late to put his arguments in the tax veto, and then wrote them in such a way as to antagonize his own Senate leader.

If we correctly assume, however, that Mr. Roosevelt has followed a careful design in recent messages in presenting himself as favoring a "hard" war, the last of this story may not yet have been written.

For the record of the past few years has shown that Mr. Roosevelt has been ahead of public opinion on a number of issues. The bloodiest part of the war may be just ahead. Mr. Roosevelt, of course, is perfectly aware of this grim prospect. Will taxes that seem so terrifying to Congress today seem more reasonable in the midst of the invasion? Will a universal service law seem more reasonable? Those questions can only be answered in the future. But the answers to them may not only hold the key to America's domestic economy, but to the election as well.

What Do We Tell Our Allies?

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

It is not going to be easy to explain the latest developments in American politics to our Allies. Why, they will ask, has a major internal political crisis suddenly exploded at perhaps the most critical moment of the war? Why, some may even ask, is Congress not willing to vote an adequate tax program? Why are not practical provisions being made for American soldiers to vote? And why, they will probably add, is there now talk of being able to block the Fourth Term?

One answer, perhaps the best, is to point to what Prof. Ralph Barton Perry calls the "law of accumulated grievance." President Roosevelt has been in office 12 years, and he has lost his Congressional majority through the operation of this political "law." It has long been a factor in American affairs, but generally works much more swiftly.

Another answer is to say that the United States still does not appreciate the full import and menace of the war, still does not achieve anything like national unity, still lacks the tremendous fusion of national character and sacrifice which mark the British or Russian war effort.

And it ought further to be pointed out that the United States has been going through a kind of social and internal revolution for most of 12 years. This solid dose of reform legislation, which had been long deferred, naturally was hard to absorb. It produced a glut. And it was followed by a practical conservative reaction.

Perhaps it might also be hazarded that Congress's sharp and emotional reaction to the President's severe scoldings may also spring — though unacknowledged — from a sense of work not well done. None could say that the vetoed tax bill was adequate, not even Congress. Their case against subsidies, on which the President won, was not good. The obstacles being raised against the soldiers' vote are not likely to prove popular at the polls.

All this does little to persuade our Allies of the stability of American politics. While they probably do not doubt that our military commitments will be kept, they are naturally quite uncertain concerning long-range planning. They do not know whether or not we will stay in Europe after the German War is over, when there will surely remain tasks and challenges scarcely second in gravity to world war itself. They survey the various American Presidential aspirants, and if American citizens themselves cannot make out the views on world affairs held by some of these men, what must the poor foreigners think?

Is it possible to hold out any encouragement to our Allies? Can we say to them: "Look, whatever happens in American politics, the American people are sound at heart and they will do what has to be done"? Well, there is certainly something in that optimistic doctrine, but probably not enough. Even the loudest-speaking isolationist, if elected President, would have to do a good deal of co-operating.

But reaction is a powerful potion, as we learned in 1920 and thereafter, despite the campaign promises of that year. So we cannot count very much on the logic of events. Leadership has to shape policy to meet these events, or we find ourselves in the plight of Munich . . . or of Pearl Harbor.

The most important thing for our Allies to remember is that it is still February. A great deal can happen before November. Even if President Roosevelt can lose his temper, as he may have done in the tax veto, he has hitherto been a consummate politician and he can be a skillful compromiser. It is certainly rash to count him or his policies either in or out at this early date. Congress, too, may not retain the cohesion which its present goaded fury has invoked,—or it may fuse.

And most important of all, American unity on military operations has not been shaken. The conduct of the campaigns has not been brought into the political arena. Officers have not been trammelled in their decisions by politics. There are no substantial or significant factions pro- or anti-invasion, pro-Pacific or anti-Atlantic, now that the Pacific War is moving in high gear.

Our political turmoils, our slackness and chiseling and cheating (of which some of our winter resort cities are now the most ghastly illustrations) do serve to delay the day of victory and inflate the cost. We must pay the price and so must our Allies. But it is a penalty compounded partly of democracy, of distance, of mixed racial and religious inheritances, of history, of accident. We are still doing a great deal. And as the bills come in—on beachhead and battle-line—we must still do more.

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